Rumania

in Brief

MERIDIANS BUCHAREST

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TO THE READER

This small volume presents some essential facts on the geography, history, economy, political situation, culture and the arts of the Rumanian People's Republic, the Rumanian landscape and tourist routes. It draws attention to interesting places and features in Bucharest and other parts of the country, to spas and holiday resorts, picturesque regions and areas famous for game and fish.

The information given in this booklet includes the addresses of public and scientific institutions, associations, museums, theatres, cinemas, hotels, restaurants, sports grounds, travel agencies, and agents of the "Carpați" National Travel Office abroad, diplomatic representatives, and so on.

In brief, it offers tourists, other visitors, and all those interested in the Rumanian People's Republic, essential data about this country, its population, history, culture and development.

GEOGRAPHY

Position. The Rumanian People's Republic is situated between 43°37′07″ and 48°15′06″ Lat. N., and 20°15′44″ and 29°41′24″ Long. E.

Area. 237,500 square kilometres (91,738 square miles).

Frontiers. Rumania's neighbours are the U.S.S.R. in the north and east (over a distance of 825.7 miles), the Hungarian People's Republic in the west (274.7 miles), the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the south-west (339.4 miles) and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the south (367.2 miles). In the south-east the country is bordered by the Black Sea.

Relief. Rumania's relief has a great variety of geographical forms. The Transylvanian highland is girdled by the Eastern, Southern and Western Carpathians, which are ringed round by a veritable "wreath" of hills and tablelands that gradually lose themselves in the surrounding plains.

The Rumanian Carpathians have a number of peaks that are over 7,000 feet high. They include the Moldoveanul (8,344 feet), Negoiul (8,317 feet), Parîngul Mare (8,262 feet), Peleaga (8,232 feet), Omul (8,225 feet), Coștila (8,186 feet), Iezeru (8,081 feet), Păpușa (7,805 feet), Pietrosul (7,563 feet), Suru (7,487 feet), Inău (7,481 feet) and Godeanu (7,313 feet).

The Rumanian People's Republic has many important sources of **mineral wealth** which includes crude oil, the main asset of the country's subsoil (Rumania is the second-biggest European oil producer, ranking after the Soviet Union), coal, metalliferous ores, manganese, bauxite, huge amounts of salt and building stone, etc.

Climate. Rumania's climate is a blend of the excessive continental climate of Eastern Europe and the transitional oceanic climate of Central Europe, the subsidiary influences of the Baltic, which are felt in the north of the country, and of the Mediterranean, more pronounced in the south-west.

The annual average temperature is of + 10° — + 11°C. The average winter temperature is — 2°C.; but there are many days above 0°C., and others when even the water near the seashore is covered by ice. Spring is usually short in Rumania, and the temperature registers considerable ups and downs, the average temperature being +10°C. The summer, like winter, is a long season, with temperatures up to 30 and sometimes even 45°C. Autumn is usually warm and pleasant, with average temperatures of between 10 and 13°C. The end of the season is rainy and cold.

Buşteni, a health resort in the Prahova Valley

Rumania's most important rivers
(longer than 200 miles)

Name	Length on the territory of the R.P.R. (in miles)	Name	Length on the territory of the R.P.R. (in miles)
Danube	671	Ialomiţa	256.6
Mureş	446.2	Jiu	216.9
Pruth	437.5	Someşul Mare	215.1
Olt	434.4	Argeş	211
Siret	368		

Rivers. Rumania's numerous rivers and streams have their sources in the mountainous part of the country and flow into the Danube or one of its main tributaries. The Danube is Rumania's southern border and the country's principal waterway.

The most important lakes
(of more than 20 square miles)

Name	Area (in square miles)	Name	Area (in square miles)
Razim (Razelm)	152	Brateş	28.6
Sinoe	64	Potelu	27.8
Greaca	28.6	Zmeica	20

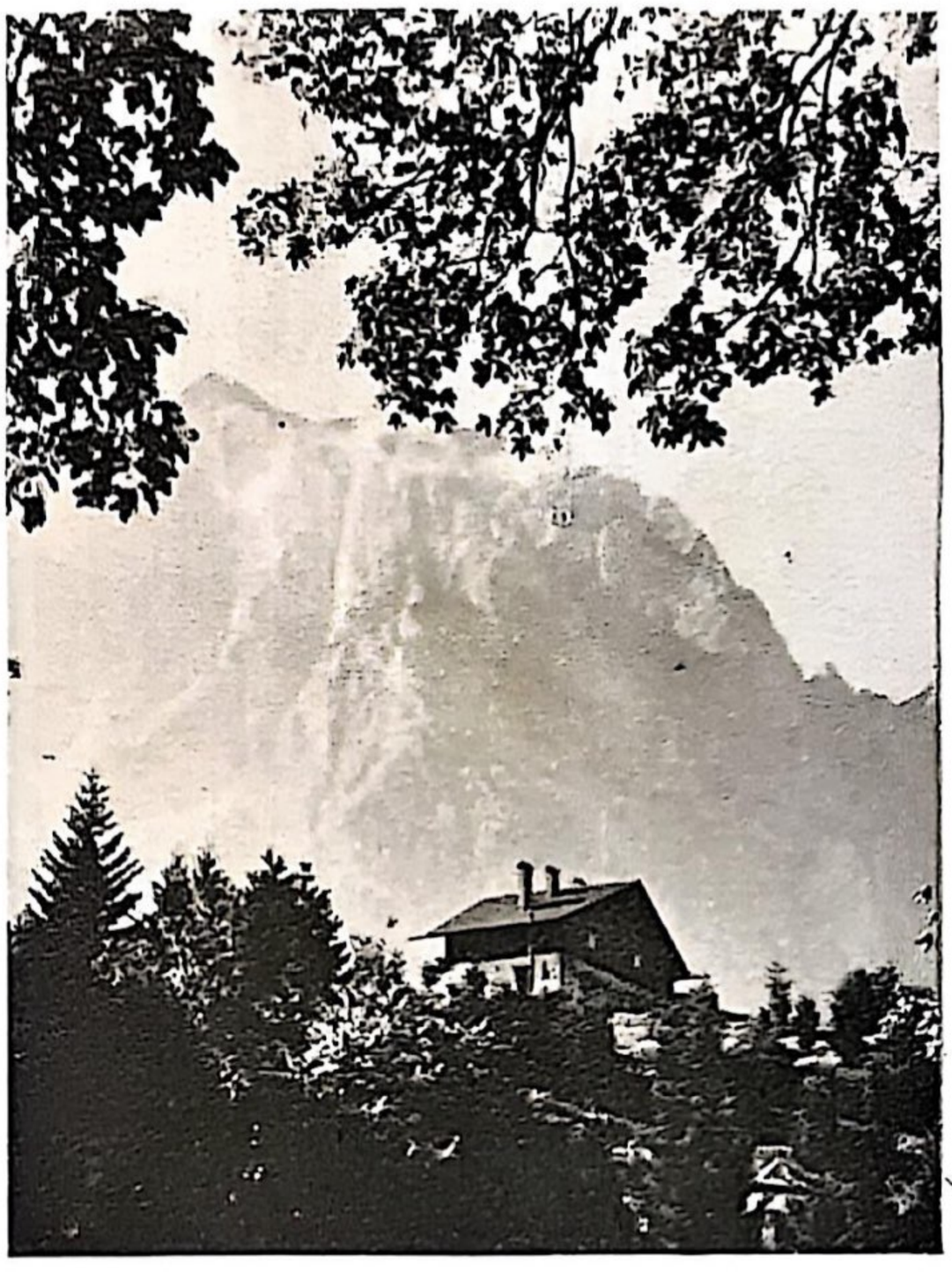
Lakes. Although there are very many, they cover only one per cent of Rumania's surface.

The Black Sea. Its Rumanian coastline measures 245 km. (152 miles).

Soil. Of Rumania's total area of 23,750,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres) more than 61% are productive: Arable land 9,820,700 hectares; Pastures and meadows 4,200,600 hectares; Vineyards and orchards 525,300 hectares

Flora. The flora is most variegated. More than one quarter of the country's area is covered by forests — conifers, beech, oak, poplars, alders and willows. Natural pastures account for 17.6 per cent of Rumania's area. One of the world's biggest reed-growing areas, some 270,000 hectares, is situated in the Delta of the Danube.

Fauna. The fauna is also very varied and includes hares, foxes, wolves, wild boars, red deer, fallow deer, lynx, bears, martens, pheasants, quails, wild ducks and geese, partridges, swans, pelicans, herons, egrets, etc., as well as rare animals such as the chamois, a kind of antelope that is unique in Europe, the woodcock and the sturgeon of the Danube Delta.



Spring in the Bucegi Mountains

Administrative Division. The territory of the R.P.R. is divided into 16 administrative regions with 154 districts and 181 towns, 4,290 communes and 15,133 villages. Here are some of the biggest towns with the relevant number of inhabitants:

Bucharest 1,348,916; Cluj 199,541; Timișoara 162,931; Brașov 219,394; Ploiești 163,119; Jassy 154,245; Constantza 144,765; Arad 122,331; Brăila 114,602; Craiova 128,605; Oradea; 118,141; Galatzi 105,048.

A characteristic aspect of the development of Rumania today is the appearance of new towns created by the people's democratic regime. Such towns are: Victoria, Uricani, Onești, Vulcan, Năvodari, etc.

The Danube Delta — paradise of hunters and anglers

POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants and Growth of Population. It has been estimated that, on July 1, 1960, the Rumanian People's Republic had some 18,403,000 inhabitants.

The Rumanian People's Republic is a national state in which the Rumanians have an absolute majority (in 1956 they represented 85.7 per cent of the total population); in addition, there are a number of national minorities, the Magyar population representing 9.1 per cent of the total, the German 2.2 per cent, and the others some three per cent.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. In 1960 there were 19 births and 8.7 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants, and 11 marriages. Between 1956 and 1960 the annual average increase of Rumania's population was over 200,000.

Density of Population. On July 1, 1960, the average density of the population was 77.5 inhabitants per square kilometre.

Active Population. According to the 1956 census, the active population of the Rumanian People's Republic totals some 11,000,000.

HISTORY

Evidence of human settlements on the territory of Rumania date back to some 200,000—300,000 years. At the beginning of the second millenium B.C. the merging of the local population with nomad shepherd tribes resulted in the birth of the Dacian-Getic tribes, whose formation was completed by 514 B.G. when the first big tribal unions (Getae, Thracians and Illyrians) were formed.

The Dacian slave state, which

Battle between Romans and Dacians. Bas-relief on Trajan's Column (Rome)

became an important military and political power, was formed in South-West Transylvania, on Rumanian territory, in the first century B.C.

106. Following two Daco-Roman wars, Dacia is occupied by the Romans. Their domination ends in 271.

3rd to 9th Centuries. Various migratory peoples (Goths, Huns, Gepidae, Avars, Petchenegs, Cumans, etc.) cross the present territory of Rumania. The 7th to 9th centuries mark the period in which the Rumanian people and language were formed.

9th to 10th Centuries. Appearance of feudal relations in Transylvania and in the north of Moldova and Wallachia.

14th Century. Wallachia and Moldova become independent feudal states. Transylvania, falling under the domination of feudal Hungarian kings, is organized as a *voievodeship* (principality) within the feudal Hungarian kingdom.

1437. Great rising of the Transylvanian serfs at Bobîlna.

15th to 16th Centuries. Resolute struggles against the Ottoman Empire. Several Rumanian rulers fight glorious battles against the invaders. They include the Moldovan princes Stephen the Great (1457—1504) and John the Terrible (1572—1574), the Wallachian rulers Mircea the Old (1386—1418) and Vlad the Impaler (1456—1462), and the Prince of Transylvania Ioan de Hunedoara (John Hunyadi). Gradually, Wallachia and Moldova become dependent on Turkey, preserving, however, the right to self-government and to be

ruled by Rumanian princes.

1514. The Rumanian and Hungarian peasant-serfs of Transylvania rise under the leadership of Gheorghe Doja.

1593—1601. Michael the Brave rules in Wallachia and fights for independence against the Ottoman yoke; in 1599—1600, having conquered Transylvania and Moldova, he unites the three Rumanian principalities for a short time.

Stephen the Great (1457-1504)

1710—1711. Dimitrie Cantemir, a remarkable man of letters and philosopher of European reputation, a member of the Berlin Academy and author of some world famous books, rules in Moldova and fights alongside Russia for Moldova's independence.

18th Century. The struggle of the Transylvanian Rumanians against the social and national oppression of the Hapsburgs and for national consciousness, results in a cultural movement of a protesting character; it is known as the Transylvanian School, and its leaders, Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Şincai and Petru Maior, prove in their works the Latin origin of the Rumanian people and their language.

Michael the Brave (1593-1601)

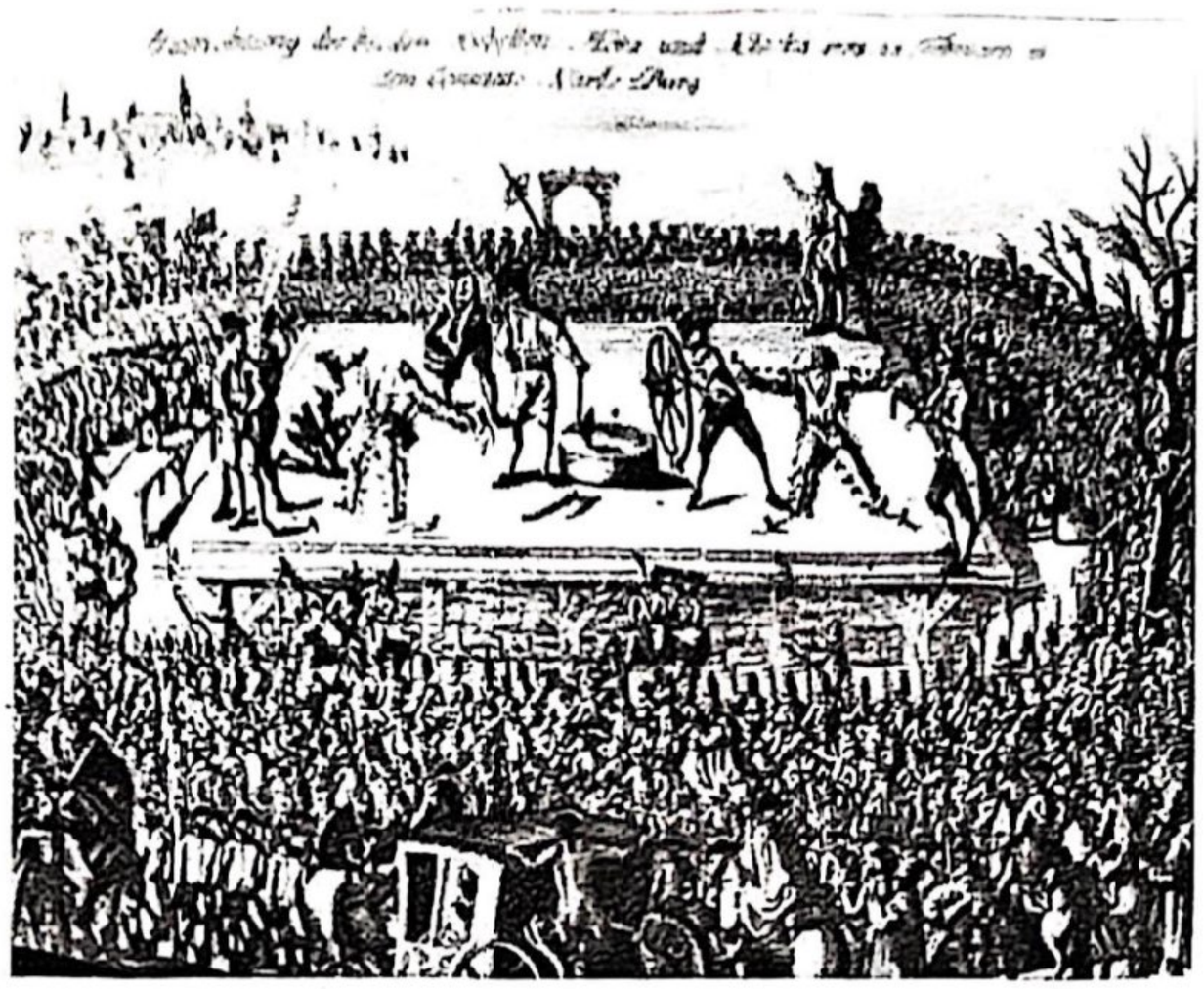
1784. The Rumanian and Hungarian peasants of Transylvania, as well as the miners in the Apuseni Mountains, rise under the leadership of Horia, Cloşca, and Crişan; the rising shakes the foundations of the feudal system.

1821. Tudor Vladimirescu leads the popular rising of the Wallachian peasants, workers, townsfolk and merchants against the feudal order and the Ottoman oppression.

1829. The Treaty of Adrianople, which concluded the 1828-1829 Russian-Turkish war, brings the Rumanian Principalities several advantages including administrative autonomy, and the opportunity for internal reorganization. The Turkish monopoly on foreign trade is abolished. Moldova and Wallachia enter the circuit of international trade.

1848. Outbreak of revolutions in Wallachia and Transylvania, and revolutionary movements in

Dimitrie Cantemir (1710-1711)



The Martyrdom of Horia and Cloşca at Alba Iulia in 1785 (Print Collection of the R.P.R. Academy)

Moldova directed against the feudal relations of production and national and social oppression. Although, following the understanding arrived at between the reactionary part of the bourgeoisie and the estate owners and the intervention of foreign armies, the revolution was suppressed, it weakened the feudal order.

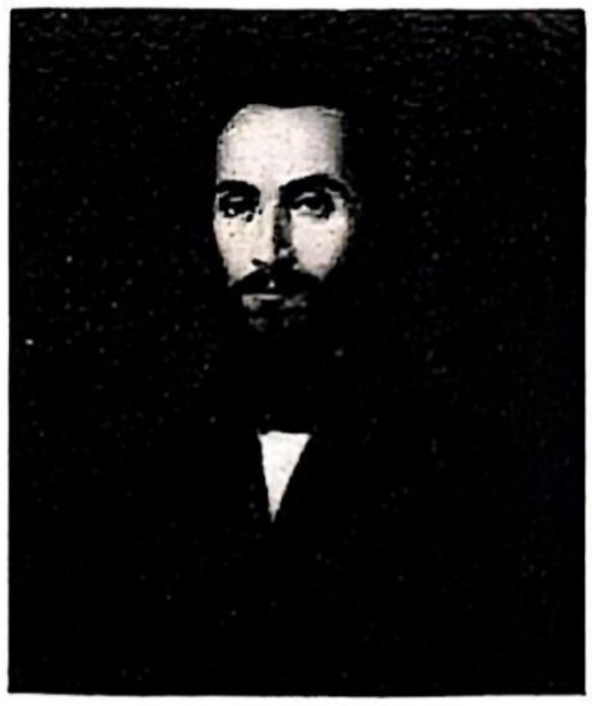
The outstanding leader of the 1848 movement was the revolutionary democrat N. Bălcescu, who fought for the radical abolition of feudal privileges, for the establishment of a national, independent state that would be a republic, and for rights and liberties for the people.

Tudor Vladimirescu
Painting by
Theodor Aman

1859. Pressure exerted by the people results in the Union of Moldova and Wallachia under Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza. The reforms carried out under his reign helped to consolidate the modern Rumanian state.

1864. Backed by the influential politician Mihail Kogălniceanu, Prince A. I. Cuza proclaims the "Rural Law" which abolishes serfdom and marks the infiltration of capitalism in Rumania's agriculture preserving, however, important feudal survivals.

1866. Alexandru Ioan Cuza is forced to abdicate by the representatives of the bourgeois-landlord coalition which imports the Prussian prince Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in order to crush the people's struggle and to subordinate Rumania to the interests of foreign capital.



Nicolae Bălcescu, by
G. Tattarescu

1877. Following the war waged for national independence by the Rumanian people, alongside Russia, against Turkey, Rumania becomes an independent state. At the Berlin Congress of 1878, Rumania's independence is recognized by the Powers.

During the last 30 years of the 19th century, the development of capitalism brings about the formation of the modern proletariat. Workers' circles and clubs and mutual assistance associations are set up, to be followed by socialist circles. The dissemination of Marxism in Rumania begins in the 1880s.

1893. Foundation of the first political party of the Rumanian working class: the Social-Democratic Party of the Workers of Rumania.

1905. Foundation of the first trade unions of Rumania.

1907. Deep class conflicts result in the great peasant rising against exploitation by estate owners and leaseholders, and for land. About 11,000 peasants are killed at the orders of the Liberal government. The 1907 rising proved the existence of great revolutionary energies among the peasantry.

1916. On August 15, Rumania is pushed into the first imperialist world war by the bourgeois-landlord government, fighting on the side of the Entente Powers.

1917. In the big battle of Mărăşeşti, Rumanian troops backed by Russian artillery win a great victory over the German armies.

1918. *December 1*. Union of Transylvania with Rumania.

December 13. The government tries to stop the revolutionary upsurge of the masses by drowning in blood a peaceful demonstration of workers in Bucharest.

1920. *October*. A general strike mobilizes nearly the whole of the Rumanian proletariat.

1921. The Communist Party of Rumania is formed at the Congress held between May 8 and 13. This represents a historic victory of Leninism over opportunism and reformism in the working-class movement of Rumania.

1924. The Communist Party of Rumania is banned by the Liberal government, but continues to lead the struggles of the working people.

1929. The National-Peasant government takes terrorist measures against the delegates to the Unitary Trade Union Congress at Timişoara and against the strikers of the Lupeni mines.

1929—1933. The economic world crisis has serious repercussions on Rumania's economy and the living standards of the working people. Between 1929 and 1933 nominal wages decrease by 37 per cent. Unemployment grows apace. In 1931 the budget deficit totals nearly 10,000 million lei.

1931. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Rumania is held. This Congress analysed the character and prospects of the revolution in Rumania, mapped out the strategic and tactical line of the Party with a view to the completion of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the transition to the socialist revolution.

August 15. Publication of the first issue of the newspaper "*Scînteia*" (The Spark), organ of the Communist Party of Rumania.

1933. *January-February*. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Rumania heroic battles are waged by the railway and oilworkers. The large and militant movement is drowned in blood by the troops of the reactionary regime. These battles were among the first actions of the working class of Europe against fascism after the establishment of Hitler's dictatorship in Germany.

1938. *February*. Establishment of the royal fascist dictatorship under King Carol II, in the service of foreign monopoly capital.

1940. *August*. The Vienna Dictate, forced on Rumania by Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy, robs Rumania of Northern Transylvania. The military fascist dictatorship of General Antonescu is established in September.

1941. *June*. Against the people's will, the military fascist dictatorship pushed Rumania into the criminal anti-Soviet war alongside Nazi Germany.

September. Publication of a document of the Communist Party of Rumania calling for the struggle against the fascist dictatorship, for Rumania's exit from the Hitlerite war and an alliance with the Soviet Union.

1943. *June*. Formation of the anti-Hitlerite Patriotic Front on the initiative of the Communist Party of Rumania. The Patriotic Front includes the Communist Party of Rumania, the Ploughmen's Front, the Union of Patriots, MADOSZ (the democratic organization of the Magyar population), some local organizations of the Social Democratic Party, and the Socialist Peasant Party. The Communist Party of Rumania starts to prepare for the armed insurrection.

August. After making a profound analysis of the political and military situation, leading cadres of the Communist Party of Rumania then in prison or in concentration camps, jointly with devoted cadres outside, led by Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, elaborated the political and military plan of preparation and organization of the armed insurrection, as the only possible way of overthrowing the military fascist dictatorship through the action of the patriotic forces.

Griviţa, 1933 — oil-painting by G. Miklossy

The Rumanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms on the anti-Hitlerite front

1944. *April*. The Soviet Army liberates Northern Moldova.

May 1. On the initiative of the Communist Party, the United Workers' Front is formed jointly by the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party.

August 23. The armed insurrection, organized and led by the Rumanian Communist Party, results in the overthrow of the military fascist dictatorship, Rumania's exit from the anti-Soviet war, and the country's joining the war against Nazi Germany. Alongside the liberating Soviet Army, the Rumanian army fights against the Hitlerite invaders. Fifteen Rumanian divisions, as well as the "Tudor Vladimirescu" Volunteer Division, take part in the anti-Hitlerite war up to final victory over Nazi Germany.

The armed insurrection of August 1944, carried out in the conditions created by the crushing blows dealt at the Nazi forces by the Soviet Army, enabled the Rumanian people to win real national independence for the first time, to establish the people's democratic system and to start building socialism in Rumania.

The 23rd August is the greatest national holiday of the people; it marks the beginning of the people's revolution in Rumania.

October 25. Following the liberation of Northern Transylvania, the whole of Rumania's territory that was under fascist yoke is liberated.

1945. *March 6*. Following the struggle of the masses of working people, the first democratic government of Rumania, in which the working class has the leading part, is formed under Premier Dr. Petru Groza.

Rumanian administration is restored in Northern Transylvania a few days later.

March 23. The democratic Land Reform becomes law; revolutionary struggles began to apply it even before March 6, 1945.

May 9. Victory over Nazi Germany.

The National Conference of the Rumanian Communist Party is held in October. Its discussions centre on the rehabilitation and development of the national economy. The Conference outlines the tasks of

industrialization and electrification of Rumania.

1946. *November*. The Democratic Parties' Bloc, led by the Rumanian Communist Party, wins the parliamentary elections.

December. The National Bank becomes state property.

1947. *February*. The Rumanian government delegation signs the Peace Treaty in Paris.

December 30. King Mihai, the last representative of burgeois-landlord power, is forced to abdicate. The monarchy is abolished. The historic act of the proclamation of the Rumanian People's Republic takes place.

1948. The foundation Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party resulting from the union of the Rumanian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is held between February 21 and 23. This Congress achieves the political and organizational unity of the working class and elaborates the political line in view of the transition to the construction of socialism.

February. At Moscow, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance is signed between the U.S.S.R. and the R.P.R.

March. The Front of People's Democracy, led by the Rumanian Workers' Party, wins a great victory in the elections to the Grand National Assembly.

April. The Grand National Assembly adopts the first Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic.

June 11. The principal industrial, mining, banking, transport and insurance companies are nationalized, the socialist sector being created in industry.

December. The Grand National Assembly adopts the First State Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic (for 1949).

1950. In October, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party adopts the plan for the electrification of the country (1951—1960).

December. The Grand National Assembly adopts the Law on the First Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1951—1955) and the Law in defence of peace.

1952. *September*. The Grand National Assembly adopts the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic which records the achievements won so far by the working people under the leadership of the working class in the struggle for the construction of socialist society in Rumania.

1955. *March*. The Presidium of the Grand National Assembly issues the Decree on the ending of the state of war between Rumania and Germany.

May. Rumania takes part in the Warsaw Conference of European states for the establishment of peace and security in Europe and signs the Warsaw Treaty.

December. Rumania becomes a member of the United Nations Organization.

The Second Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party sur-

veys the results of the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan and approves the Directives of the new economic plan whose principal aim is the continuous development of socialist industry, and in the first place of heavy industry, as well as the socialist transformation of agriculture; by 1960 the socialist sector should be preponderant in agriculture.

1957. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held in February. 99.88 per cent of the electors vote for the candidates of the Front of People's Democracy.

September. The Chairman of the R.P.R. Council of Ministers addresses a message to the heads of government of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia proposing a meeting of the heads of government of the Balkan states. This proposal aims at contributing to the many-sided development of inter-Balkan co-operation.

1958. *January*. Death of Dr. Petru Groza, the outstanding statesman and loyal son of the Rumanian people, President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic.

1960. *June*. The Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party approves the Report of the Central Committee and the Directives of the 1960—1965 plan of economic development and the outline of the 15-year long-term economic plan.

The principal aims of the economic plan for the 1960—1965 period are the development of the technical and material basis of socialism and the completion of the establishment of socialist relations of production throughout the economy with a view to completing the construction of socialism in the Rumanian People's Republic.

LANGUAGE

The Rumanian language, spoken by the great majority of the inhabitants of the Rumanian People's Republic, has its origin in Latin. The grammatical structure of the Rumanian language is of Latin origin. Many of its elements are preserved in a form that is nearer to Latin than in the other Romance languages. The present vocabulary of the Rumanian language comprises a majority of words of Latin origin as well as many words borrowed along the centuries from other languages; of these, the highest percentage are of Slav origin.

THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC STATE

The Rumanian People's Republic is a state of the working people in town and country. It is a socialist, unitary, sovereign and independent state.

The Rumanian People's Republic came into being following the armed insurrection, organized and led by the Rumanian Communist Party, which resulted in the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, the destruction of the power of the exploiting classes and the creation of the people's democratic state, fully corresponding to the interests and aspirations of the mass of the people.

The Constitution of the R.P.R. A new Constitution of the R.P.R., mirroring the changes that had taken place in Rumania since 1948, was adopted on September 24, 1952.

The Constitution declares that the R.P.R. is a people's democratic state in which power belongs to the working people in town and country.

The Constitution guarantees to the citizens of the R.P.R. the right to work, leisure, education, old-age pension, the right of association, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and of assembly. The people's democratic state guarantees the exercise of these rights and liberties by rallying the mass of the people to the solution of state and public affairs, by the planned guiding and development of the national economy, the abolition of unemployment, the development of education, science, literature and the arts, and public health protection. The Constitution guarantees full equality of rights to all citizens, regardless of nationality, race, sex, or religion, in all fields of economic, political and cultural life. All forms of national oppression have been done away with in the R.P.R. The national minorities have the same rights as the Rumanian people. Any expression of chauvinism, national or race hatred, any nationalist or chauvinistic propaganda is punished by the law.

The Constitution of the R.P.R. guarantees the freedom of conscience, i.e., freedom of thought and creed as well as the right of

Bucharest. Building of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party

religious worship. The general expenditure of the cults is financed by the state through the Department of Cults of the R.P.R. Council of Ministers and by voluntary contributions by believers.

At its session of March, 1961, the Grand National Assembly taking into account the historic successes won by the Rumanian people, elected the Commission for drawing up the new Constitution of the R.P.R., intended to reflect the deepgoing socio-economic changes which have occurred in this country in the period since the adoption of the present Constitution.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic

The Grand National Assembly.

The foundation of the people's power in the Rumanian People's Republic is the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry. In this alliance the working class holds the leading role.

In the R.P.R. all power belongs to the working people in town and country and is exercised through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The supreme organ of state power and only legislative body in the R.P.R. is the Grand National Assembly which is elected by the working people for a period of four years.

As the supreme organ of state power, the Grand National Assembly exercises all the rights of the Rumanian people's democratic state, including the following principal attributes: approval and amendment of the R.P.R. Constitution, formation of the R.P.R. Government, organization of the Council of Ministers and the Ministries, of the Supreme Court, of the Procurator's Office as well as control of their activity, establishment of the administrative division of the territory of the R.P.R., establishment of the plans for economic development of the R.P.R., approval of the state budget, questions of peace and war, the laying down of the state's general line in foreign policy, the right to grant amnesties, etc.

The Grand National Assembly adopts laws or decisions by vote. Any bill or decision adopted by a simple majority vote in the Grand National Assembly becomes law.

The Grand National Assembly meets twice a year in ordinary session and, whenever necessary, in extraordinary ses-

sion. Its sessions are public. Its commissions discuss and prepare bills.

The truly democratic character of the supreme organ of state power is also illustrated by its structure. Out of the 465 deputies of the Grand National Assembly, 335 are workers and peasants, and 113 intellectuals; 77 are women, and 61 deputies belong to the national minorities.

The State Council. To ensure the exercise of state power between sessions, the Grand National Assembly elects from among its members an organ of state power, the State Council of the R.P.R., over which it has control and which is answerable to it for its entire activity. The State Council consists of a President, three vice-presidents and thirteen members; the Council elects its Secretary among the last named. In the intervals between sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council of the R.P.R., as the supreme organ of power, integrates all state power, both by virtue of its composition and its attributes. In international relations the State Council represents the Rumanian People's Republic through its President.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the R.P.R.

The President of the State Council is Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

The People's Councils. The people's councils are the concrete expression of the deepgoing democratic spirit that is typical of the state system of the Rumanian People's Republic. Local organs of state power, the people's councils direct— in accordance with the law — local economic, administrative, social and cultural activity in the administrative-territorial units in which they were elected (regions, districts, towns and villages).

At present the people's councils, elected for a term of *two years*, include more than 140,000 deputies, of whom nearly 80 per cent are workers and working peasants, the remainder being intellectuals and other working people. More than 12 per cent of the deputies belong to the national minorities, and more than 27 per cent are women.

The people's councils meet periodically in ordinary session and, whenever necessary, in extraordinary session. The executive committees are the bodies that ensure the application of the laws and decrees of higher bodies as well as of

Bucharest. Building of the Grand National Assembly

the measures adopted by the respective people's councils.

In addition to the deputies' standing commissions that deal with various problems such as local industry, education, etc., the people's councils and executive committees are assisted by thousands of citizens' committees which rally the population to various civic actions, in which hundreds of thousands of men and women are taking part. Rallying all working people, regardless of nationality, for the construction of socialism, the people's councils are the most comprehensive mass organizations of Rumania.

In 1961, in view of the demands of the many-sided, rapid development of the national economy now under way and the need for continued improvement of the general economic activity of each region, Economic Councils of the Regional People's Councils were set up. These Councils work under the direct leadership of the Executive Committees of the Regional People's Councils.

The Economic Councils prepare surveys with a view to long-term regional economic development, co-ordinate the local industrial plan with that of the national industry in the respective region, keep track of fulfilment of the local plan and budget, etc.

The Council of Ministers. In the R.P.R. the supreme executive and administrative body of state power is the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers

The People's Council of the capital

ters is appointed by the Grand National Assembly. For its activity it is answerable to the Grand National Assembly and in the intervals between the latter's sessions to the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The Council of Ministers takes decisions and measures based on and implementing the law in force, supervises their enforcement, co-ordinates and guides the activity of the ministries and other institutions under its control, takes steps for the implementation of the national economic plan and the state budget, ensures public order, safeguards state interests and the rights of citizens; it exercises the general guidance of relations with foreign states and the general organization of the country's armed forces; it may set up various bodies attached to it, to deal with economic, social, cultural, juridical and national defence matters.

The Prime Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic is Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

The ministries are central bodies of the state administration. They direct activity in various domains of the economy, culture, political life, etc.

Justice. In the R.P.R., justice defends the people's democratic system and the achievements of the working people; it ensures respect of the people's law, public property and the rights of the citizens. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, Regional Courts and People's Courts as well as Special Courts set up by law.

Bucharest. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Any trial, except for special cases provided for by law, is judged with the participation of people's assessors, elected from the ranks of the best working people for a term of four years. Except for cases specified by law, all trials are public.

The Supreme Court of the R.P.R. is elected by the Grand National Assembly for a term of five years and supervises the judicial activity of all courts in the R.P.R.

In addition to the courts, observance of the people's law is also ensured by certain civic bodies such as the councils of equity and the commissions for the solution of labour litigation in enterprises and institutions, the conciliation commissions of the people's councils, etc.

The Law Courts, Bucharest

The task of supervising respect of the law in the state and public affairs is vested in the Procuracy. It is an independent state body comprising the Procurator General — the supreme organ — the General Procuracy — the central organ — and regional, town, district, and other procuracies.

Supreme supervising power to ensure the strict observance of the law is vested in the Procurator General of the R.P.R.; he is appointed by the Grand National Assembly for a term of five years and is answerable for his entire activity to the Grand National Assembly and, between the latter's sessions, to the State Council of the R.P.R. and the Council of Ministers.

National Defence. The country's defence is ensured by the people's army of the Rumanian People's Republic. Military service is compulsory. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the R.P.R. The armed forces of the R.P.R. defend the country's frontiers and the Rumanian people's sovereignty, independence and security. They defend peace.

Consistently pursuing a policy of peace, the Rumanian People's Republic has reduced its armed forces several times.

The Foreign Policy of the Rumanian People's Republic. In the domain of international relations the Rumanian People's Republic is an active factor in the struggle for safeguarding peace. The foreign policy of the Rumanian state is based on unshakable friendship and alliance with the peoples of the socialist countries. Rumania's consistent peace policy, promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with different social and political systems, has continuously enhanced her international prestige and the number of her friends.

Rumania has diplomatic relations with 47 states, and trades with more than 80 countries.

Rumania pays much attention to the development of cultural, inter-association, techni-co-scientific, tourist and sports exchanges with all countries. During the last few years mutual visits between parliamentary delegations, public personalities, scientists and men of culture of Rumania and other countries, as well as Rumania's participation in various international events, have increased.

Rumania takes an active part in the work of the United Nations Organization and other international organizations, as

well as of the specialized bodies of UNO (the World Health Organization, International Labour Organization, UNESCO, International Atomic Energy Agency, Economic Commission for Europe, etc.), of the Interparliamentary Union and others.

In the United Nations Organization Rumania has advocated the adoption of effective measures for the liquidation of the "cold war," the abolition of colonialism and for the conclusion of a treaty of general and complete disarmament, for the defence of the rights and interests of states that have won or are on the point of winning independence, for the development of relations of friendship and co-operation with all countries on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, equal rights, and non-interference in internal affairs. The Rumanian People's Republic works consistently for disarmament, for the solution of outstanding issues in a peaceful way, by negotiation, for the lessening of international tension.

In pursuance of these aims, the Rumanian government has taken the initiative to solve outstanding questions both in political and diplomatic, as well as in economic and cultural matters.

As part of its foreign policy initiatives in behalf of peaceful coexistence, the Rumanian government has made and continues to make great efforts to promote relations of good neighbourliness and multilateral co-operation between the states of the Balkan Peninsula. It was in this spirit that the Rumanian delegation proposed to the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to include on its agenda an item on "Activities at a Regional Level for the Improvement of Good Neighbourly Relations between European States Belonging to Different Social and Political Systems." At the same session, another item submitted by the Rumanian government was proposed to be included on the agenda: "Measures to Promote in the Ranks of the Youth the Ideas of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples." This proposal was unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

Political and Social Organizations. *The Rumanian Workers' Party* is the organized vanguard detachment of the working class, the leading force of the people in the Rumanian People's Republic. The Party's leading role in the country's political and state life is recorded in the Constitution of the R.P.R. Heir of the best traditions of the Rumanian people's battles for freedom, national independence and social progress, the Rumanian Workers' Party carries forward the heroic struggle waged by the Rumanian Communist Party.

On March 31, 1961, the Rumanian Workers' Party had

868,759 members and candidate members.

The supreme body of the Rumanian Workers' Party is the Party Congress. Ordinary Party congresses are convened by the Party's Central Committee at least once every four years. The Party Congress elects the Central Committee of the Party. Between two Congresses the Party is led by the Central Committee. The Central Committee organizes the Political Bureau of the C.C., which guides the work of the C.C. in the interval between plenums, and the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party is Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

The address of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party is Bucharest, 2, Strada S. Kirov.

The Trade Unions of the R.P.R. are mass organizations whose voluntary members are workers, engineers, technicians and office workers of all trades, regardless of nationality, sex, or creed.

With a membership of over 2,800,000 the trade unions of Rumania deal with a series of important matters. They educate the workers and draw them into the solution of production problems; they watch over the strict application of the provisions of collective agreements and labour safety standard; they take part in the organization of public control in economic, social and cultural matters; they organize the sending of working people to spas for medical treatment and to holiday resorts; they guide the activity of the clubs, houses of culture and other cultural establishments of theirs and help to carry out the measures taken by the Party and the Government with a view to continuously improving the working people's living conditions.

The trade unions of the R.P.R. are affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

May Day parade of the working people in the capital

The trade unions of the R.P.R. are organized in professional unions; their supreme body is the Congress, and between congresses — the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The headquarters of the Central Council of Trade Unions is in Bucharest, 14, Strada Ştefan Gheorghiu.

The Union of Working Youth is the revolutionary mass organization of young workers in town and country. The Union of Working Youth has more than 1,800,000 members. It carries out comprehensive educational activities.

It guides young people to successes in production, study and various patriotic actions; it pays much attention to the continuous raising of the professional skill of young people, to their mastering new techniques, to their acquiring scientific knowledge and general culture, to the education of young people in the spirit of warm affection for their socialist homeland and of friendship for the young men and women all over the world who fight for peace and democracy.

The Union of Working Youth guides the activity of the more than 1,000,000 Young Pioneers in the schools.

The Union of Working Youth is affiliated to the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The supreme body of the Union of Working Youth is its Congress. The Congress elects the Central Committee.

The headquarters of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth is in Bucharest, 6, Strada S. Kirov.

The Women's National Council of the R.P.R. is the leading body of the women's movement of Rumania. Its main task is the rallying of the mass of women in town and country for participation in the building of socialism by drawing them into sustained activity in all domains of state affairs and public life, in the administration, in mother and child welfare and public health. The Council is affiliated to the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The headquarters of the Women's National Council of the R.P.R. is in Bucharest, 16, Strada Ştefan Gheorghiu.

The National Committee for the Defence of Peace, in the Rumanian People's Republic was founded in May 1948. It actively backs the struggle in defence of peace, rallying large masses of the people for various actions initiated by the World Peace Council. The Committee has 127 members — workers, peasants, scientists, men of letters, artists, and representatives of religious denominations.

The headquarters of the R.P.R. National Committee for the Defence of Peace is in Bucharest, 19, Strada Polonă.

The Red Cross of the R.P.R. is a voluntary public organization which aims at rallying the mass of working people for

the protection of public health and the strengthening of sanitary protection in the R.P.R. It organizes the dissemination of sanitary and medical knowledge in the ranks of the population and backs the public health protection bodies in the application of medical and sanitary measures.

The Red Cross of the R.P.R. is affiliated to the League of Red Cross Societies of Geneva.

The headquarters of the Red Cross of the R.P.R. is in Bucharest, 29, Strada Biserica Amzei.

Cultural and Professional Institutions and Associations. Unions of Creative Artists

The Rumanian-Soviet Friendship Association, Bucharest, 5, Strada Ion Ghica

The Society for the Dissemination of Science and Culture, Bucharest, 5—7, Strada Biserica Amzei

The Rumanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Bucharest, 35, Bulevardul Dacia

The Union of Physical Culture and Sports, Bucharest, 16, Strada Vasile Conta

The Rumanian Olympic Committee, affiliated to the International Olympic Committee, Bucharest, 9, Strada Episcopiei

The United Nations Association of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 5—7, Strada Biserica Amzei

The National UNESCO Commission of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 35, Bulevardul Dacia

The Rumanian League for Friendship with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, Bucharest, 11, Strada Polonă

The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 6, Strada A. Donici

The Jurists' Association of the Rumanian People's Republic, affiliated to the International Jurists' Association, Bucharest, 22, Bulevardul General Magheru

The Association of Scientists of the Rumanian People's Republic, which takes part in the activities of the World Federation of Scientists, Bucharest, 120, Calea Victoriei

The Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 120, Calea Victoriei

The Association of Librarians of the Rumanian People's Republic, affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), Bucharest, 4, Strada Ion Ghica

The Society of Historical and Philological Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest

The Society of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 14, Strada Academiei

The Society of Medical Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 8, Strada Progresului

The Society of Natural Sciences and Geography of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 9, Bulevardul Schitu Măgureanu

The Union of Student Associations of the Rumanian People's Republic, affiliated to the International Union of Students, Bucharest, 6—8, Strada S. Kirov

The Union of Architects of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 9, Strada Episcopiei

The Artists' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 155, Calea Victoriei

The Composers' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 141, Calea Victoriei

The Writers' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest, 10, Şoseaua Kiseleff

The Journalists' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic, affiliated to the International Organization of Journalists, Bucharest, 163, Calea Victoriei

The Repatriation Committee, Bucharest, 23, Strada Christian Tell

THE ECONOMY OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Despite her rich resources in natural wealth and labour power, Rumania was in the past one of the most backward countries in Europe, owing to the anti-national policy of the ruling classes in those times. Though at that time an agrarian country *par excellence*, she did not produce even the simplest farm-machines. A country rich in oil, she did not produce the necessary equipment for that industry — a vital branch of the national economy. The capitulation policy of the governing circles led to the plundering of the country's resources by the foreign monopolies, Rumania being considered as an agrarian annex and a source of raw materials for them.

Today, thanks to the efforts of the working people under the guidance of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Rumanian People's Republic has a strong, multilaterally developed industry, a socialist, mechanized agriculture, and a flourishing culture. Hundreds of works, factories, as well as modern towns have been built; new sources of wealth are brought to light and turned to account. The regions, which under the past regime were lagging behind, are today developing apace. On the far-flung state and collective farms, tens of thousands of tractors are at work.

The relations of co-operation and mutual aid established between the R.P.R., the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are strong levers in the rapid and all-round development of this country. These relations of a new type — based on equality in rights and common interests — lead to greater efficacy of the people's creative efforts in each of these countries.

The Mutual Economic Aid Council, of which the Rumanian People's Republic is also a member, was set up in 1949 with a view to intensifying co-operation and strengthening mutual assistance between the countries of the socialist camp.

Today the socialist economy comprises industry, transport, trade and the financial and credit system, as well as more than four-fifths of the arable area and of the peasant families engaged in agriculture. It develops impetuously along the line mapped out by the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party and in keeping with the provisions of the long-term plan until 1975.

The Development of Rumanian Industry. Through the nationalization on June 11, 1948, of the principal means of production in industry, mining, as well as of transport, banking and insurance, the premises have been created for the socialist industrialization of the country, a planned national economy and for full concentration of available resources with a view to large-scale and rapid industrial development.

Bicaz. The dam of the big hydro-power station built on the Bistrița

The building of socialism is based on the general policy pursued by the Party and the Government, directed towards socialist industrialization through priority development of the heavy industry with its pivot the machine-building industry and through rapid and many-sided technical progress.

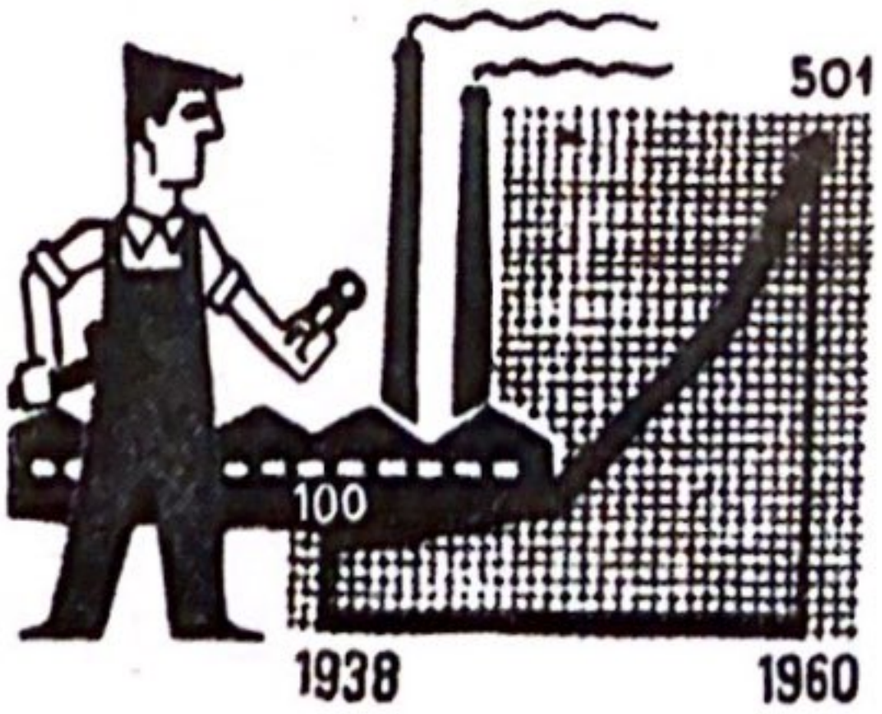
Socialist industrialization has made possible the covering of approximately 80 per cent of requirements in the way of industrial equipment and machinery from home production, whereas in old Rumania this was achieved to an extent of only five per cent.

A feature of socialist industry in the R.P.R. has been its rapid rate of development. In the years between 1951 and 1960 the average annual rate of increase of industrial output was 13 per cent. Gross industrial output is now five times bigger than before the war. In 1960, the equivalent of the entire industrial output of 1938 was produced in eleven weeks.

New industrial projects have been built which have aroused backward regions to a new life. Between 1956 and 1959 alone, 101 new enterprises and 93 new sections were built, and 294 enterprises were re-equipped and enlarged.

The outstanding successes obtained in the rapid development

Growth of Gross Industrial Output (percentage)



of the national economy are due to the continuous growth of labour productivity, to the higher skill of workers, to the introduction of new techniques, and the large-scale dissemination of advanced working methods. In 1960, labour productivity per worker was 119 per cent higher than in 1950, which amounts to an annual increase of 8.2 per cent. Production costs have been considerably reduced; between 1956 and 1959 the reduction for the whole of industry was 12 per cent.

The rapid rate of development of the productive forces is illustrated by the targets of the 1960-1965 economic plan, which provides that in 1965 industrial output will be about 2.1 times higher than in 1959.

In 1965 Rumanian industry will be producing in 40 days the equivalent of the total industrial output of the year 1938.

The Development of the Power Basis. The Rumanian People's Republic is rich in fuel and power resources: oil, pit-coal, lignite, extensive forests, and waterways whose energy potential amounts to about 36,000 million kilowatt-hours per annum. The fuel output is fully adequate to meet the development needs of the various branches of the national economy.

The fine achievements of the Rumanian people in electrification have raised the output of electricity in this country to 7,700 million kWh in 1960, as against 1,100 million in 1938.

Under the people's democratic regime, on the basis of the ten-year electrification plan (1951—1960) many new power plants have been built and commissioned. Among them are the Doicești, Sîngeorgiu de Pădure, Paroșeni, Comănești, Borzești and Ovidiu II thermo-power stations, and the hydro-power stations at Moroeni, Văliug, Sadu, etc. The "V.I. Lenin" hydro-power project at Bicaz, now in an advanced stage of construction, will have an initial total installed power of 210,000 kW, which will later be increased to exceed 450,000 kW.

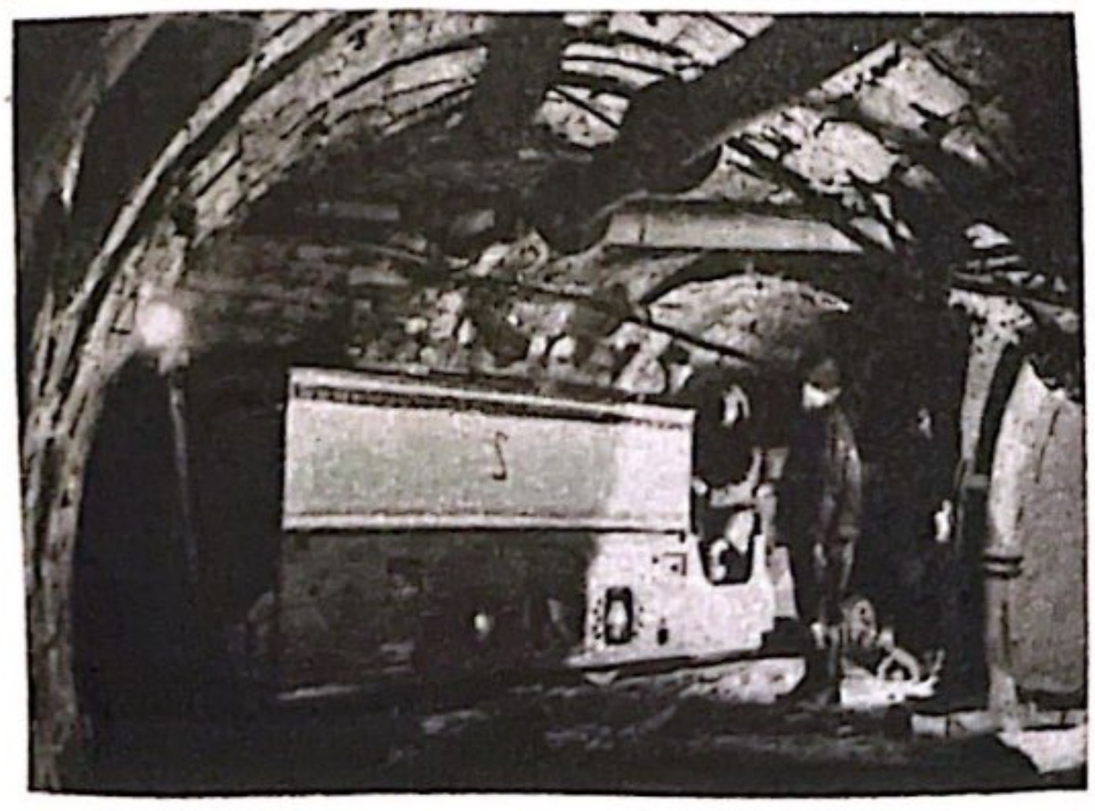
Coal Mining. The high rate of mechanization in the mining industry has led to a growth in output and labour productivity in Rumania's coal mines. In 1960 the latter's gross output was 2.8 times as high as in 1938, with coal output rising from 2,826,000 tons in 1938 to 8,163,000 tons in 1960.

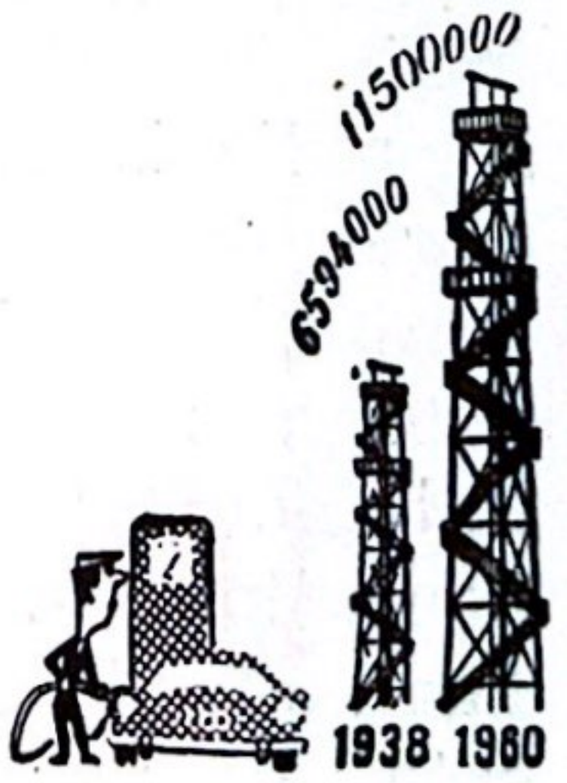
Petroșeni, an important coal-mining centre in the Jiu Valley

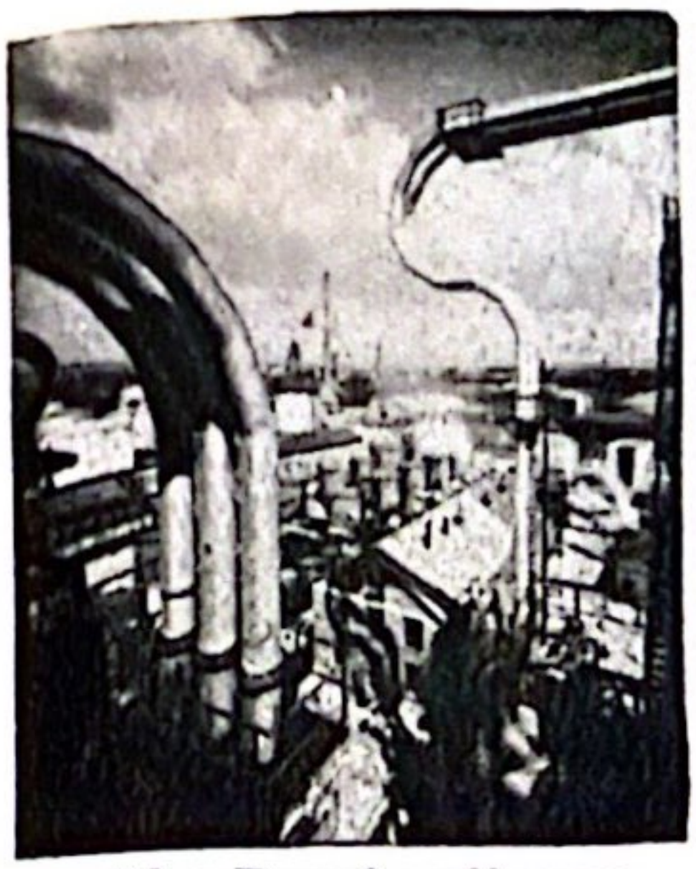
The Oil Industry. In the past Rumania's oil industry was almost entirely controlled by foreign capital, which held more than 90 per cent of the capital invested, only 10 per cent being Rumanian-owned. In 1960 the total output of the oil industry was 2.3 times over the 1938 level. In 1960, crude-oil extraction was 11,500,000 tons as against 6,600,000 tons in 1938.

Concurrently with the increase in extraction, the processing installations were rebuilt and developed. The new refineries built are equipped with modern plant, largely produced in this country. In 1959, the processing capacity of the oil industry had grown compared with 1938 as follows: distilling — by 37.5 per cent; thermic crack-

In the galleries of the Lupeni coal mines

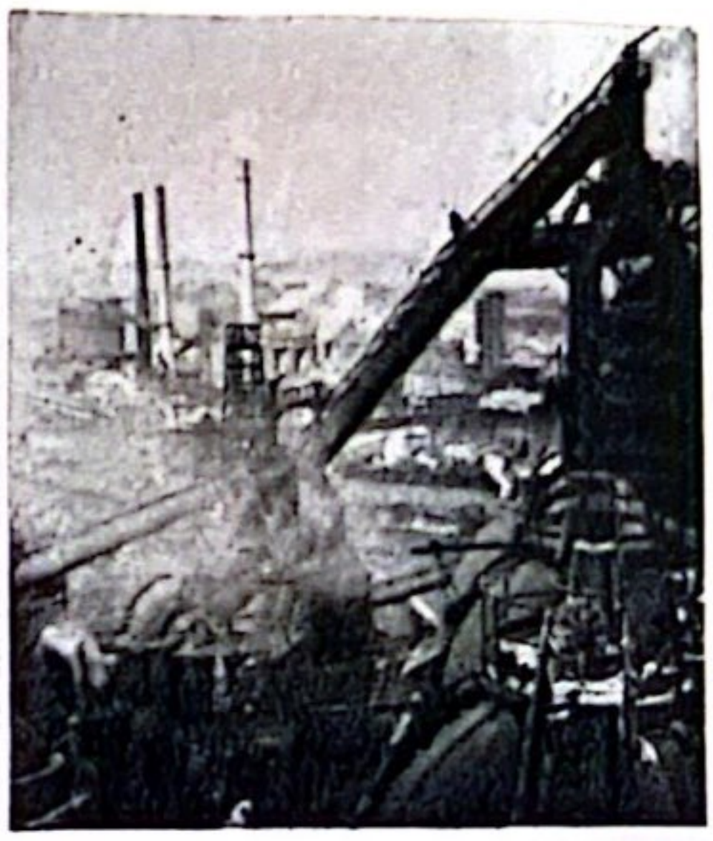






The Brazi refinery

An oilwell in operation at Boldeşti



Hunedoara. View of the big steelworks

ing — 2.2 times; oils — 6.4 times.

The Iron and Steel Industry. Under the people's power the iron and steel industry, too, has developed on a large scale. The old mills have been rebuilt and brought up to date or replaced by new ones; entirely new steelworks have been built and technical progress has been widespread.

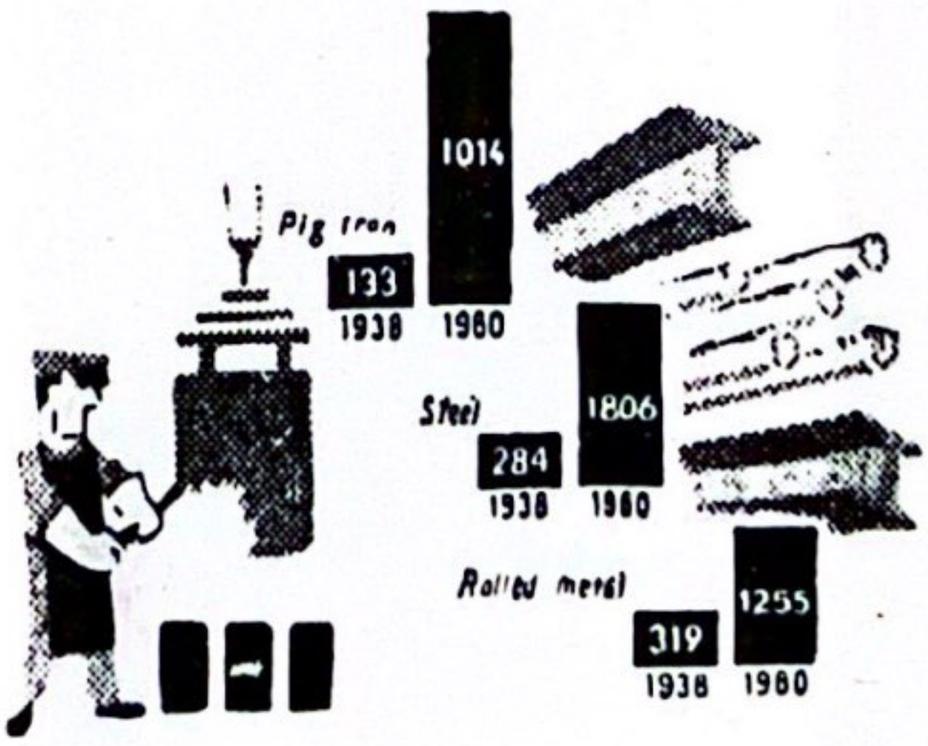
Newly built and commissioned projects include the blast-furnace section, rolling mill, blooming mill and a new Martin steel mill at the Hunedoara Steel Works, the steel mill at Reşiţa, the Roman pipe rolling mill, the Galatzi sheet metal mill, and others.

These achievements have enabled the iron and steel industry to produce in 1960 nearly eight times as much pig-iron, more than six times as much steel, and four times as much rolled metal as in 1938.

The Six-Year Plan (1960—1965) provides for a 2.3-fold increase in steel output over 1959. In the next ten years a big steel

A melt at No. 6 blast furnace at the Reşiţa steelworks

Output of the Main Iron and Steel Products (thousand tons)



The assembly shop for tank cars at the "23 August" works, Bucharest

The Săvinești synthetic yarn and fibre factory

works will be built at Galatzi, which will produce four million tons of steel a year in its final stage.

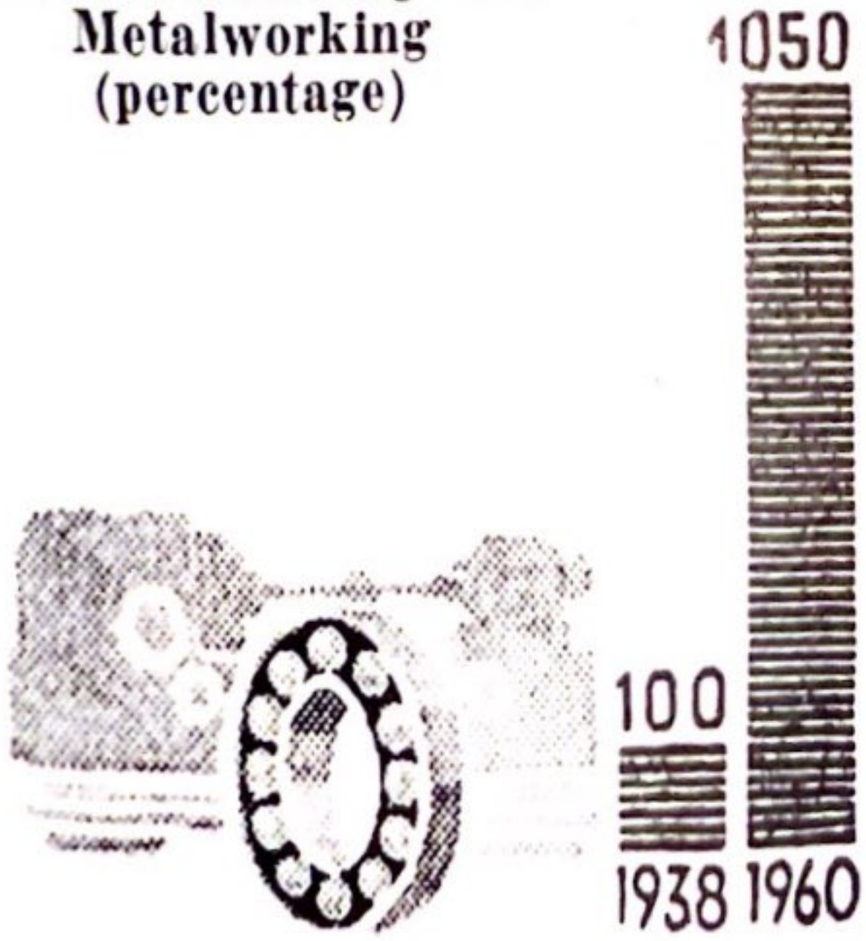
The Machine-Building Industry. In 1960 the output of the machine-building industry of the R.P.R. was more than twice as big as in 1955 and ten times bigger than in 1938.

In developing the machine-building industry, the people's democratic system gave priority to the production of machinery and plant which are to meet the requirements of the Rumanian economy. Present products include oilfield equipment, sea- and river-going craft, tractors, farm machines, lorries and machine-tools, as well as technological equipment for the mining, iron and steel, chemical, food and light industries, ball-bearings, electric machines and transformers.

In the past, 95 per cent of the industrial equipment used in Rumania was imported; today the machine-building industry produces the greatest part of the machines and equipment needed by industry, agriculture and transport, with surpluses for export.

The Chemical Industry. Although rich in salt and oil, Rumania used to import even the simplest chemical products. Today a modern chemical industry is being developed in Rumania and more than sixty different chemicals are exported. Chemical products turned out in this

Machine-Building and Metalworking (percentage)



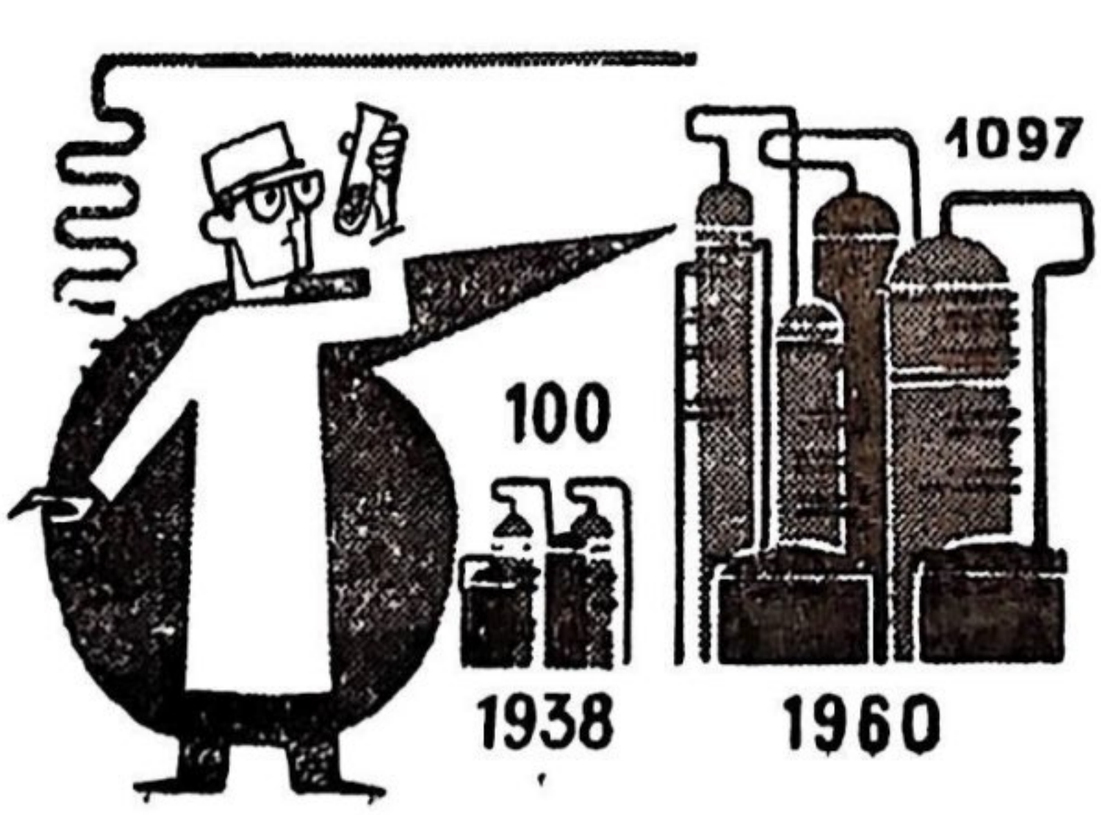
country include chemical fertilizers, plastic fibres, dyestuffs, antibiotics, medical drugs, synthetic rubber, etc.

In 1960 the output of the chemical industry was eleven times bigger than in 1938. Among the new chemical works built under the people's power are the Govora soda works, whose annual output of soda ash is nearly seven times bigger than that of the entire country in 1938; the Victoria and Săvinești chemical combines; the nitrogen fertilizer combine at Roznov; the sulphuric acid and superphosphate works of Năvodari; the reed-processing works at Brăila; the Borzești petrochemical combine; the Cluj electrode works, etc.

The chemical and pharmaceutical enterprises set up under the people's power produce some 700 different medical drugs including many antibiotics turned out in the Jassy factory.

According to the provisions for development of the chemical industry included in the Six-Year Plan, compared with 1959,

Output of the Chemical Industry (percentage)



In the new furniture factory at Jassy

the output of fertilizers is to increase nearly ten times, that of plastics more than 14 times, of synthetic yarn and fibre 43 times, of tires 3.5 times, etc. In 1965, the output of the chemical industry will be more than 30 times bigger than in 1938.

The Timber Industry. As a result of steps taken by the people's democratic state, the timber industry has developed apace. Rumania is now producing large quantities of high-grade timber products: plywood, chipboard, cellular board, parquetry, high-class furniture, sports boats and other sports equipment, musical instruments, etc. In 1960 the gross output of the timber industry, including lumbering and timber-processing, was 3.64 times bigger than in 1938.

The Building and Building Materials Industry has become a very active branch of the national economy during the last ten years. The commissioning of new enterprises and the retooling of old ones have resulted in a considerable increase in the output of building materials. These, in addition to ce-

The cement mill at Bicaz

ment, bricks and constructional timber, include concrete and ferro-concrete prefabricates which are used for building both factories and dwelling houses. In 1960, the total industrial output of building materials (including materials quarried) was more than eleven times as big as the 1938 output.

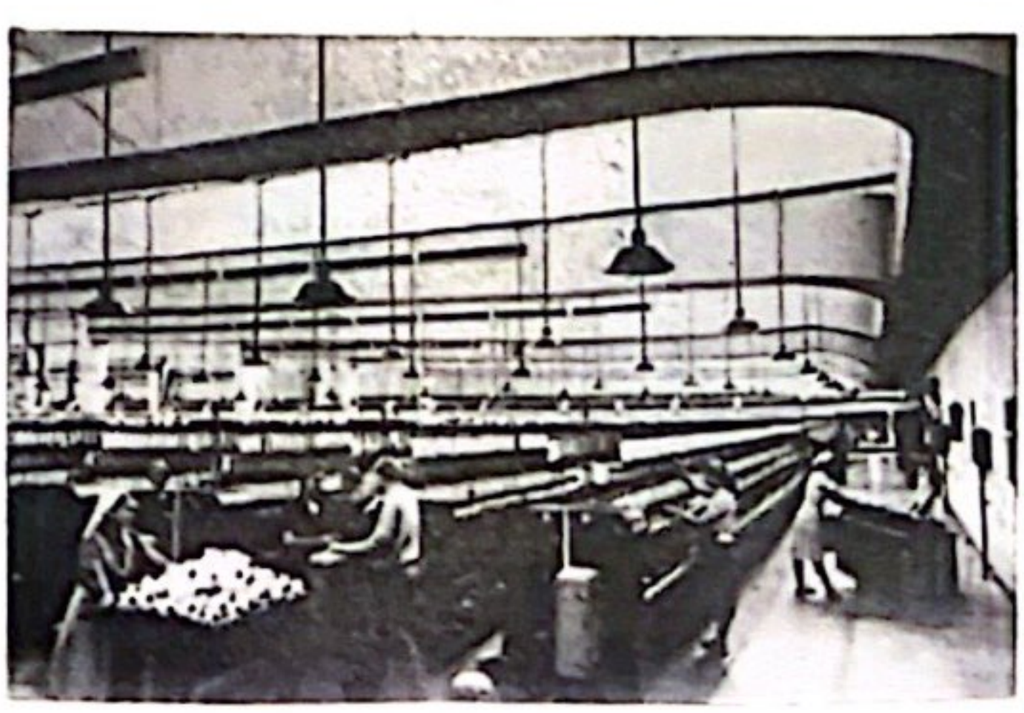
The Light and Food Industries. Priority development of the heavy industry and especially of its pivot, the machine-building industry, has made possible a rapid expansion of the light industry. In 1960, output in the textile industry was 4.03 times bigger than in 1938; corresponding increases included 7.79 times for the clothing industry, 4.37 times for the leather, fur and footwear industry, 8.07 times for the glassware, china and ceramics industry, and 2.55 times for the food industry. In 1960 the output of edible oil and sugar was nearly two-and-a-half times bigger than in 1955, fully meeting the growing demands of the population.

In addition to the development of national-scale industrial units, local industry and handicraft co-operatives have also greatly expanded.

Many artisans now belong to the handicraft co-operative system. The latter has set itself the assignments of increasing the output of consumer goods and improving the servicing of the population. Handicraft co-operatives receive substantial state support in the way of equipment and raw materials, loans, etc.

In 1960 there were in the Rumanian People's Republic 11,271 co-operative handicraft units with a total membership of 110,416.

In the "Țesătura" spinning mill at Jassy



In the Remetea powder-milk factory

Agriculture. Soon after the liberation of the country, the poor and middle peasants, under the leadership of the working class, divided up the landlord estates, the land being transferred to the possession of those who till it. Agriculture in the Rumanian

People's Republic, equipped with farm machines and using advanced farming methods, has won important successes. The average grain output for 1956 — 1960 was 9,186,200 tons a year, as against 8,015,700 tons in 1934 — 1938.

Livestock raising, too, has made progress; at the beginning of 1960 horned cattle numbered 4,450,000 as against 3,653,000 in 1938, with a corresponding increase for pigs from 2,761,000 to 4,300,000.

A most important part in the development of agricultural production has been played by the fact that, on a basis of free consent, the overwhelming majority of the peasantry took the path of socialist agriculture. On June 1, 1961, the socialist sector of agriculture comprised 85.3 per cent of the arable area and 83.1 per cent of the agricultural area of the country.

The state farms, collective farms and agricultural associations now total 8,372,200 hectares of arable land.

Rumanian agriculture has been supplied with more than 44,000 tractors. By the end of 1965, this figure is expected to reach some 100,000, completing the mechanization process.

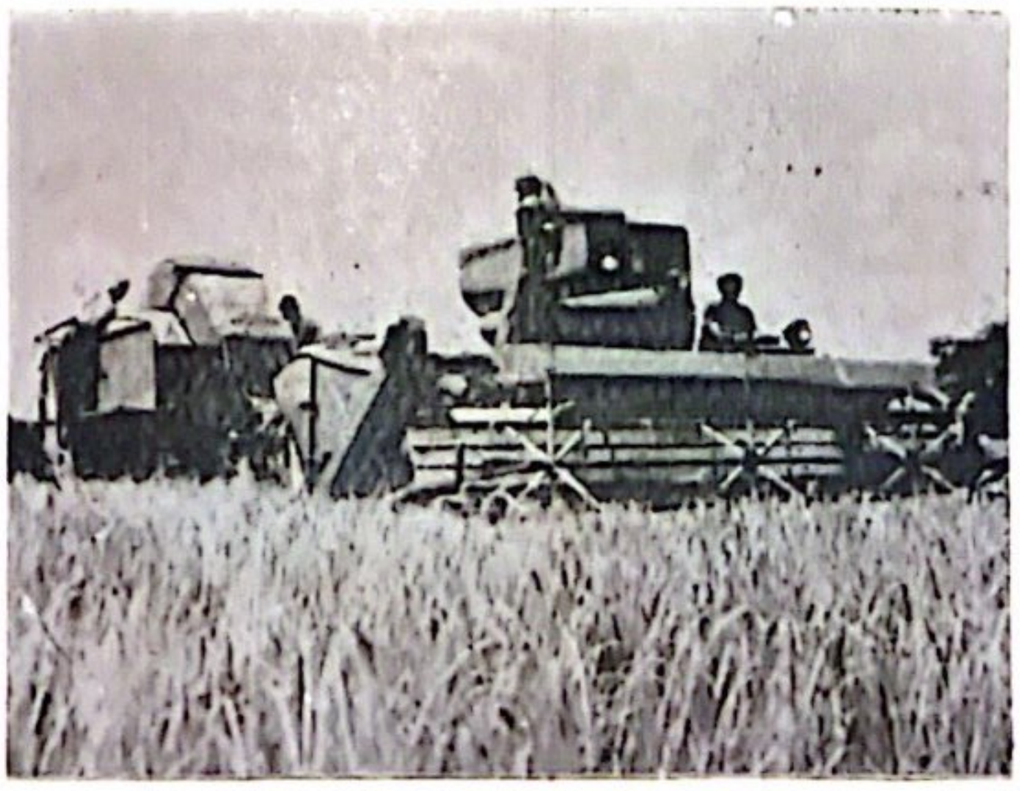
The up-to-date farm machines made available to agriculture have led to increased mechanization. On state farms the ploughing, sowing and harvesting of grain are almost fully mechanized.

With a view to increasing output, special attention has been paid to the utilization of chemical fertilizers. In 1959 the use of phosphate fertilizers had

	1950	1960
Tractors	13713	44194
Tractor-ploughs	13642	46130
Mechanical seeders	6350	33948
Mechanical cultivators	1343	20667
Self-propelled cereal combines	44	1582
Tractor-drawn cereal combines	74	15995

Number of Tractors and Principal Farming Machines

Bumper crops on collective farms



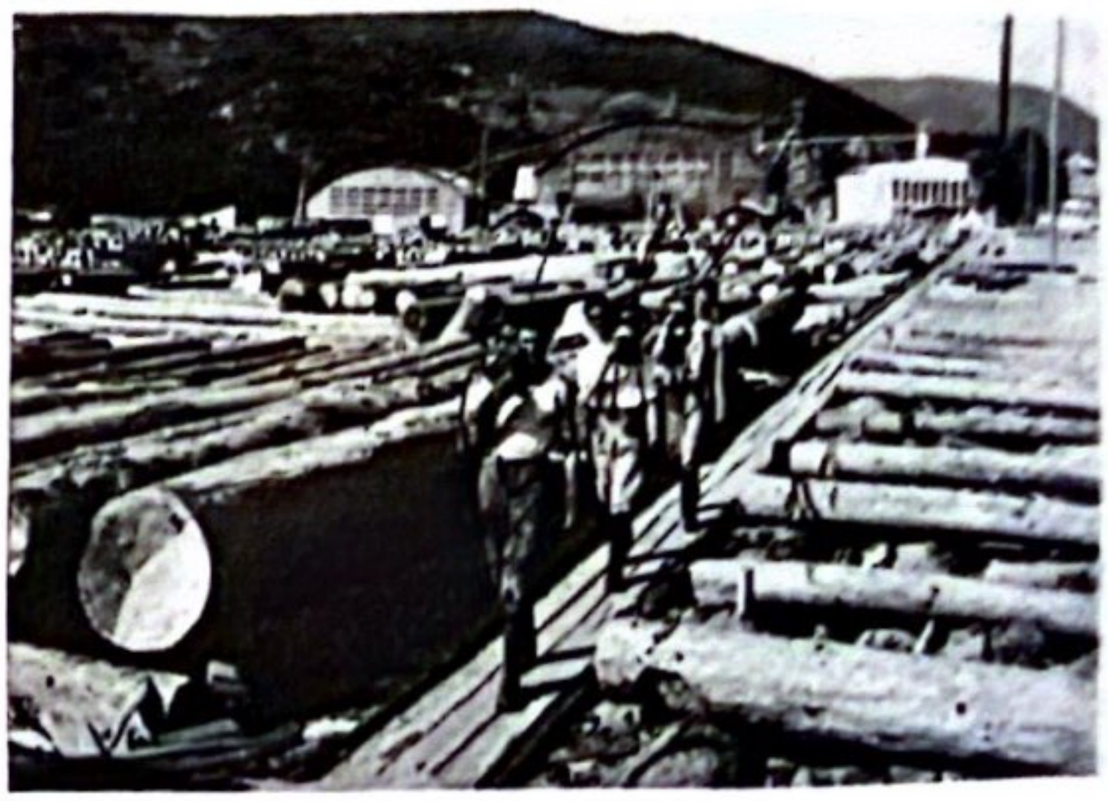
The Şercaia pig farm

risen to 226,900 tons as against only 11,105 tons in 1938, the corresponding increase for nitrogen fertilizers being from 775 tons to 59,900 tons.

Forestry and Lumbering. Forestry occupies an important place in Rumania's national economy. Of the country's total area, 27 per cent (about 6,400,000 hectares) are wooded, so that there are 0.35 hectares of woodland per inhabitant. Beech (34 per cent), spruce and fir (25 per cent), and oak (20 per cent) are the most frequent species, the remaining 21 per cent consisting of ash, elm, lime, birch, willow, acacia, etc. Under the old regime the forests of Rumania were subject to excessive felling, especially during the Second World War.

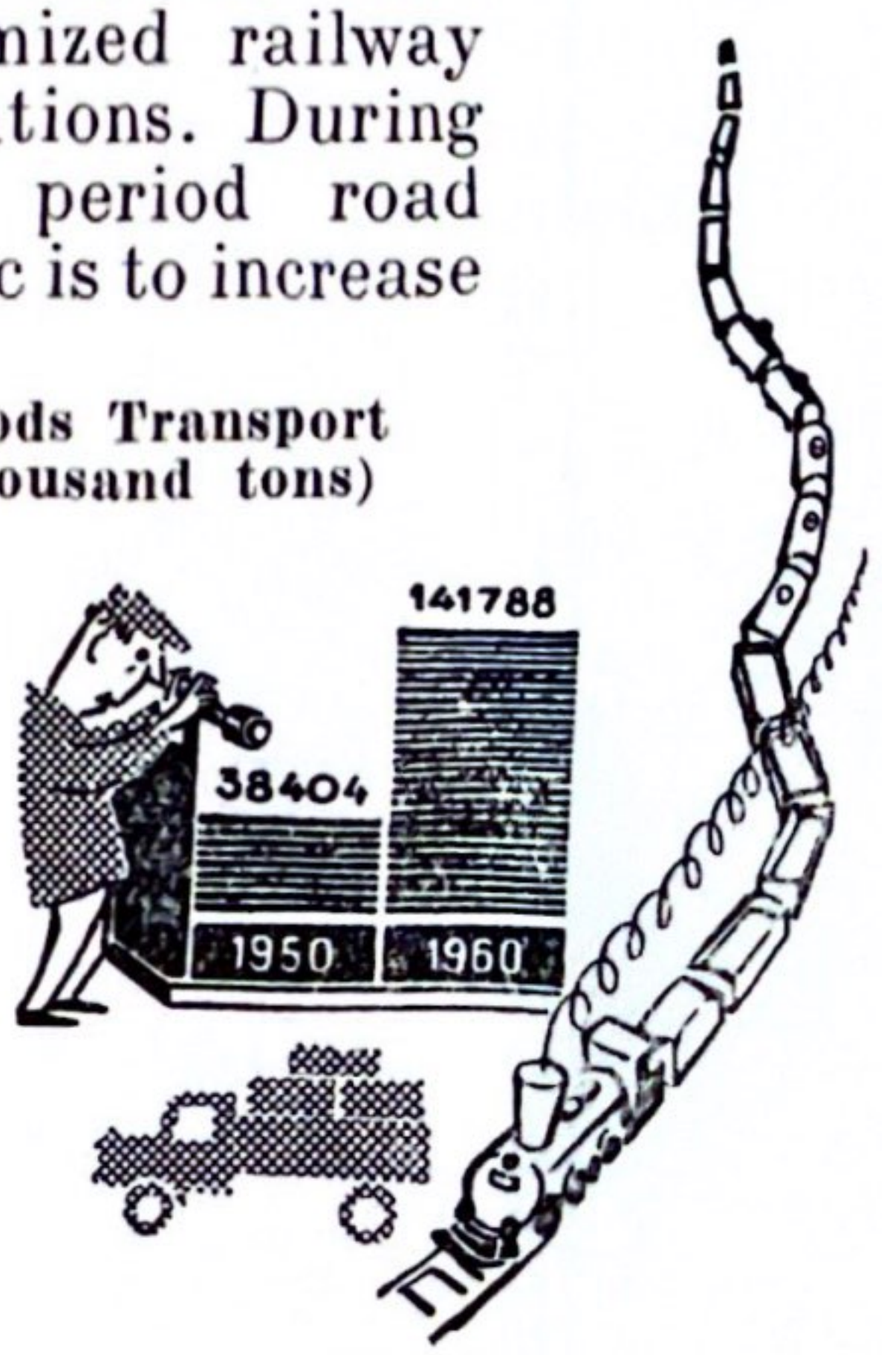
Under the people's democratic system reafforestation has been proceeding on a considerable scale. Between 1955 and 1959 alone, 310,000 hectares were reafforested with valuable and highly productive species. Investments for afforestation in 1958 were 2.3 times higher than in 1950; special attention was paid to logging and forest transports. In 1958 the mileage of forest motor-roads was 2.7 times bigger than in 1950, the number of lorries increasing 2.8 times.

Transport. In 1960, as a result of planned development of all branches of transport, the volume of goods conveyed by all means of transport was 3.7 times as big as in 1950. In 1960 the volume of passenger traffic was more than double that of 1950.



The "Bernath Andrei" timber combine, Vatra Dornei

The Six-Year Plan provides for an increase in the transport capacity in line with the steady rate of economic development. To that end, electric and Diesel-electric traction is to be introduced on the railways as well as mechanized and automized railway operations. During that period road traffic is to increase



more than three times and sea transport 7.5 times.

Home Trade. Today, within the framework of the home trade of the R.P.R., the socialist state and co-operative trade network embodies all wholesale and retail trade. The trade network includes: (a) the state trade system, which from the organizational point of view depends mainly on the Ministry of Trade, and (b) the co-operative trade system, which is controlled by the Central Union of Consumer Co-operatives and caters mainly for the rural population.

In 1960 sales through the socialist trade network amounted to more than 41,000 million lei, i.e., over 5,000 million lei more than in 1959 and 2.9 times as much as in 1950.

The consumer co-operative system in the Rumanian People's Republic caters for millions of working peasants. It has played and continues to play a vital role in the socialist transformation of agriculture and in intensifying trade between town and village.

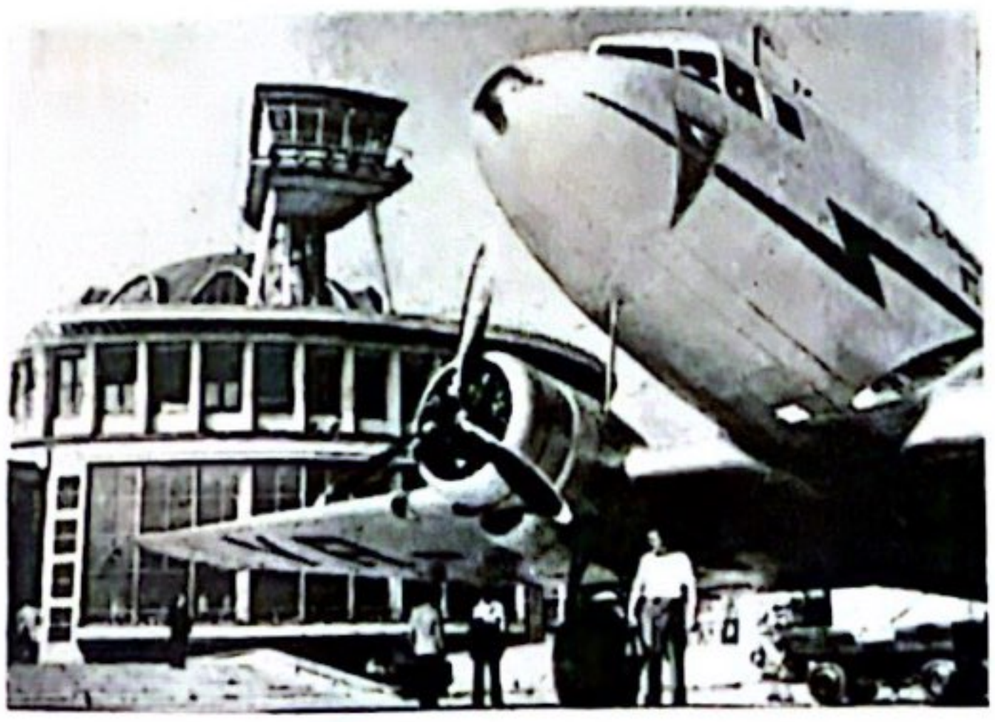
The co-operative trade network supplies the rural population with the necessary manufactured products and purchases agricultural produce for supplies to the urban population and the food industry.

The North Railway Station Square in Bucharest

Foreign Trade. The many-sided development of the national economy as a whole has led to a considerable growth in the volume of foreign trade, which is now a state monopoly. In 1960 the volume of foreign trade was 2.99 times bigger than in 1950.

The present structure of Rumania's imports and exports is radically different from that existing in the past. In 1937 Rumania's exports were limited almost entirely to crude oil, cereals, seeds, vegetables and livestock, her imports being mainly finished products. Nowadays Rumania exports complete plant for thermo-power stations, cement mills and brick factories, sea- and river-going craft (motor vessels, tugs, barges, oil tankers, trawlers, etc.), complete plant for oil refineries, oilfield equipment, rolling stock, tractors, farm machines and implements, electric motors, etc.

Bucharest. Băneasa airport



Rumania also exports oil and timber products, chemicals, medical drugs and building materials. In 1959 Rumanian chemicals and medical drugs were exported to more than thirty countries.

Exports of agricultural produce and foodstuffs include cereals — mainly maize — fresh and processed vegetables, fruit, tinned fruit and vegetables, wine, tobacco, etc.

The structure of imports, too, has changed owing to the considerable increase in imports of raw materials and semi-finished products.

At present Rumania has many-sided trade relations with more than 80 countries.

In 1965 the volume of the country's foreign trade will be double that of 1959.

Finance and Credit. In the R.P.R. the financial system includes the sum-total of all operations ensuring the planned formation and utilization of the funds earmarked for the development of all branches of the national economy and for other needs of the state.

The main source of budget revenue in the R.P.R. is the steadily growing incomes of the socialist economy. In 1959, the socialist sector of economy accounted for 91.6 per cent of the budget revenue, and taxes and duties paid by the population for only 8.4 per cent.

Of total budget expenditure in 1960, 63.1 per cent was earmarked for financing the national economy, 24.8 per cent for socio-cultural purposes, 6.1 per cent for defence, 3 per cent for state administration, etc.

The financial and credit system of the R.P.R. consists of the Ministry of Finance, the financial sections of the People's Councils, the State Bank, the Investment Bank, the co-operative banks, the Savings and Deposit Bank, and the General State Insurance Administration, all of which have an extensive network of branch offices and agencies, all over the country.

The official currency of the R.P.R. is the leu. It is equivalent to 0.14811 grammes of gold.

The Ministry of Finance, Bucharest

M/S "Transylvania" in the port of Constantza

National Income. The progress made by the national economy of the R.P.R. since the establishment of the people's democratic system is strikingly illustrated by the growth of the national income and the changes in its structure.

In 1960 gross national income was 2.61 times higher than in 1938; by 1965 it is expected to increase about 1.7—1.8 times compared with 1959.

Between 1956 and 1960 more than four-fifths of the national income were appropriated for the consumption fund and nearly one-fifth for the accumulation fund. Of great significance is the fact that at present, industry, including building, produces some 53 per cent of the entire national income, whereas before the Second World War the major part of the national income was produced by agriculture, industry accounting for only one-fifth.

Living Standard. The important successes obtained in the development of the national economy have led to an improvement in the living standard and cultural level of the people.

In 1961, as a result of a succession of measures introduced in the last few years, the real wages of workers, technicians and office workers are 85 per cent higher than in 1951. Taxes on wages were reduced, small wages being completely tax-free. All categories of pensions were raised and the prices of many industrial goods and foodstuffs were cut.

The growth in the purchasing power of the working people is reflected by the fact that in 1960 the volume of retail sales through the socialist trade network rose by more than one and a half times over the 1955 figure.

In the 1956—1960 period considerable quantities of building materials, amounting to about 4,500 million lei, were sold to the population in towns and villages.

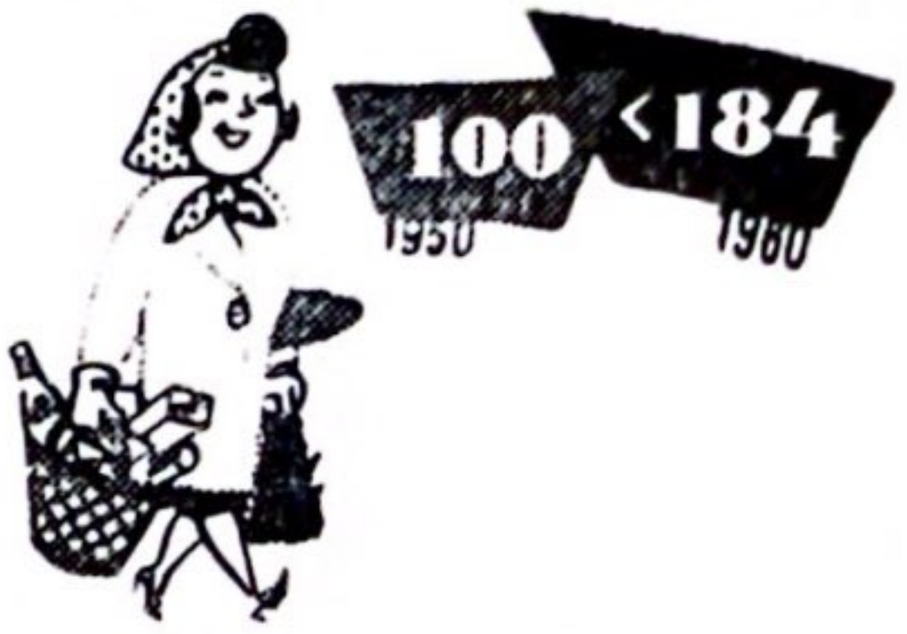
Housing construction has developed at a rapid rate. In the 1956—1960 period, out of State funds, about 100,000 flats were built in the towns and workers' centres.

The living conditions of the peasantry have improved sub-

stantially. During the last ten years nearly 700,000 dwellings have been built in the countryside, as well as scores of cultural establishments, schools, dispensaries, etc.

The increase in the incomes of the population has brought about an increase in the number of depositors in the savings and deposit bank; in 1960 their number was 18 per cent more than in 1959. In a single year (1960) total savings bank deposits rose by 51 per cent on 1959.

In the Rumanian People's Republic the living standards of the working people are determined not only by cash incomes, but also by the substantial



Growth of Real Wages (percentage)

socio-cultural means placed at their disposal by the state, free of charge or at reduced rates. In the last few years expenditure for social and cultural purposes has greatly increased; in 1960 it accounted for nearly a quarter of total state budget expenditure.

SOCIAL WELFARE

In contrast with the past, when social welfare bulked very small among state preoccupations, nowadays the welfare of working people gets special attention on the part of the people's democratic regime. The entire social welfare system is state-subsidised; it is handled by social welfare departments in each Regional and District People's Council.

Mothers enjoy special advantages. During pregnancy, lying-in and nursing periods women are given 112 days' paid leave; this may be extended on medical advice. Mothers with more than four children and single mothers are entitled to receive aid within the State Family Allowance scheme. To mothers of numerous families the state grants distinc-

tions (the Maternity Medal and the Mothers' Glory Order) and titles (Heroic Mother).

An extensive network of creches and nurseries are available for the children of women who work in factories or offices.

There are well-fitted-out homes and canteens for the disabled and the aged. The blind and deaf-mutes are given ample opportunities for re-education and vocational training in special co-operatives and workshops.

Wage-earners who fall sick also enjoy a full measure of state assistance. They receive aid in the way of an allowance throughout the duration of their medical leave; the amount, depending on length of service, may be as high as 90 per cent of the basic wage. For pregnancy, lying-in, occupational diseases, labour accidents, infectious diseases, tuberculosis, etc., the aid amounts to 90 per cent irrespective of length of service.

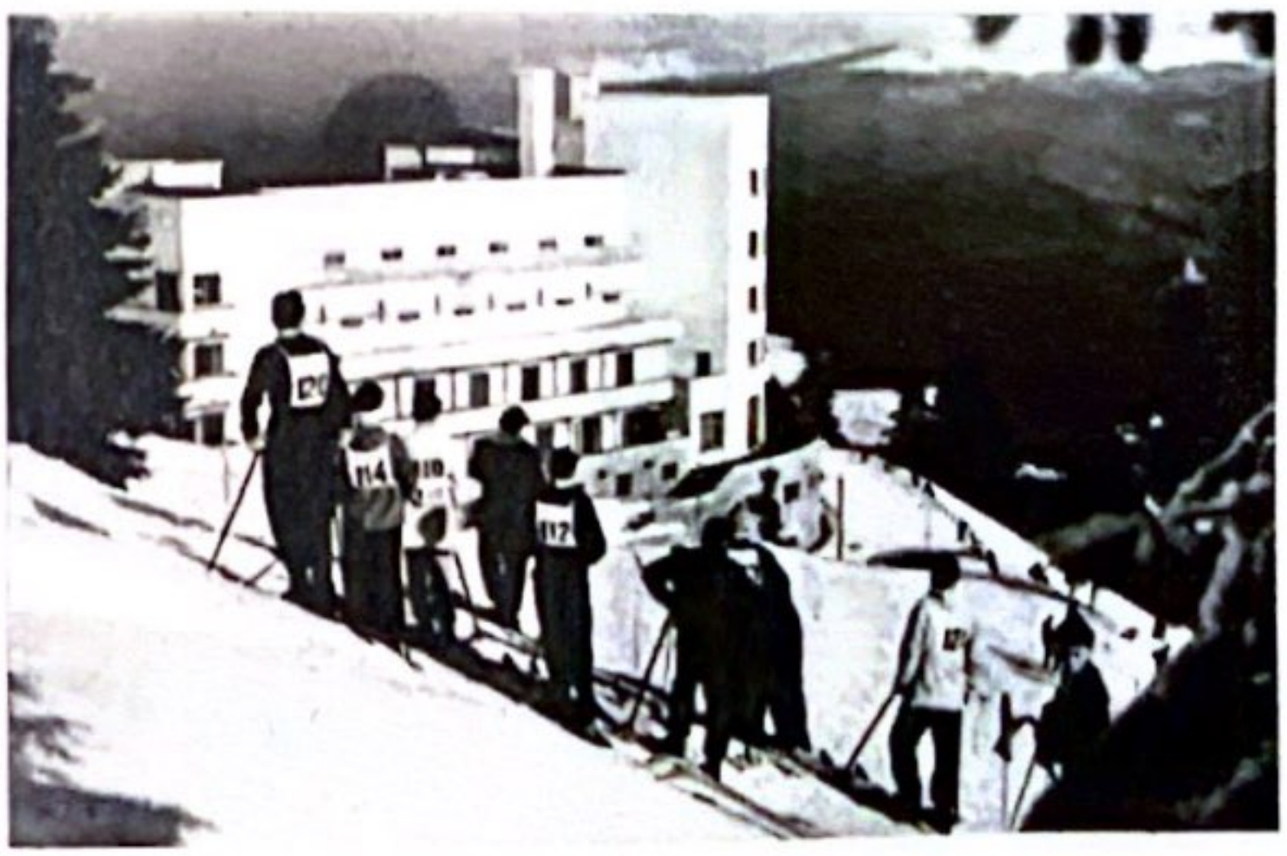
Special legislation governs the labour safety system in all branches of industry. Considerable funds

Pleasant holidays in the country's picturesque health resorts

are appropriated for implementation of labour safety provisions and for protective equipment. Between 1956 and 1959 the state spent more than 1,600 million lei on labour safety measures.

Much has also been done to provide working people with holiday facilities and to ensure that specialized medical assistance is available for them in the spas and health resorts. In 1938 the former social insurance organization in old Rumania sent at its own expense only 3,000 wage-earners to the spas and health resorts; in 1960 nearly 600,000 persons spent their holidays in health resorts and spas and received medical assistance in the sanatoria there.

The alpine hotel at "Altitude 1,400" in the Bucegi Mountains

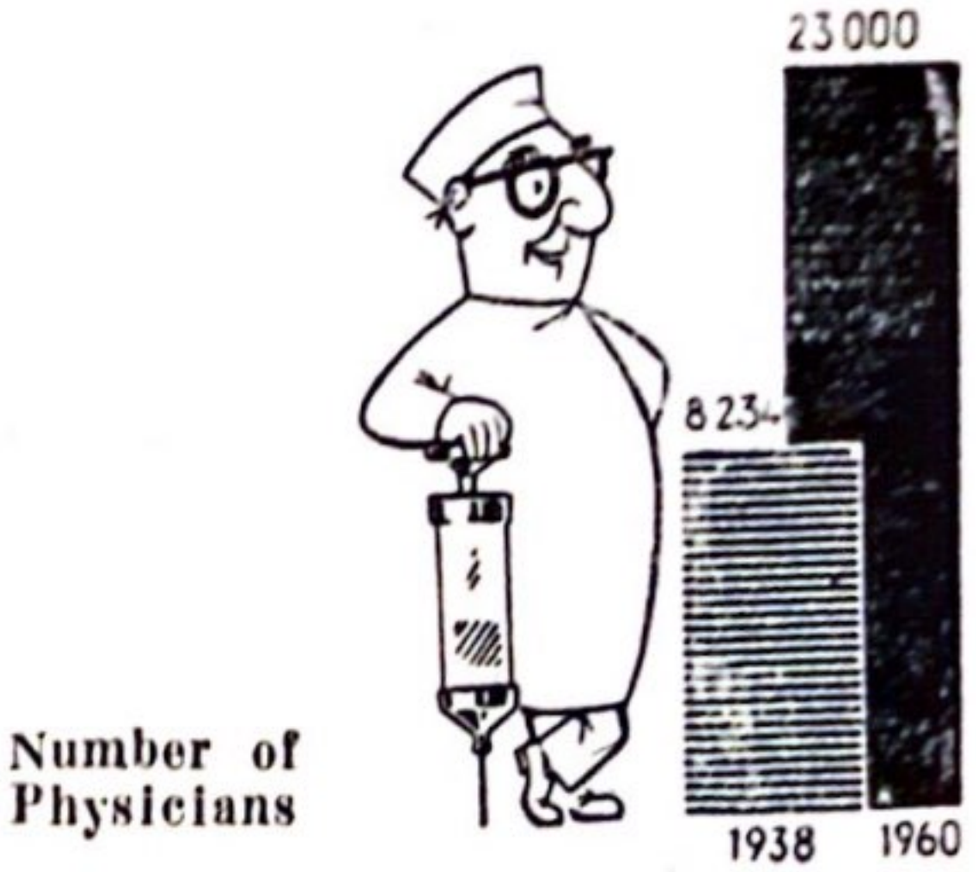


PUBLIC HEALTH

In the Rumanian People's Republic medical assistance is free of charge for all wage-earners, pensioners, and their families. Members of collective farms and their families also get free medical assistance.

Considerable funds have been allotted for the development of the medical assistance network. During the 1960–1965 period alone, the outlay of the state for health protection will amount to more than 25,000 million lei. The number of hospital beds increased from 33,763 in 1938 to 133,850 in 1960. By 1965 about 18,000 more hospital beds will be available and some 100 town and district policlinics will be built.

Another aspect of the drive to improve medical assistance is the concern of the state for training new cadres of physicians. As against 8,234 physicians in 1938, there were over 23,000 in 1959, that is, one physician to less than 800 inhabitants, whereas in 1938 the average was one to 1,895. Nowadays Rumania is among the first ten countries in the world for the number of physicians per 1,000 inhabitants.



Number of Physicians

Medical assistance in the countryside, which was sadly deficient under the former regime, has been greatly improved. Today there are 15,936 hospital beds available in the countryside as against 4,692 in 1938, and this figure does not include the health service network for children.

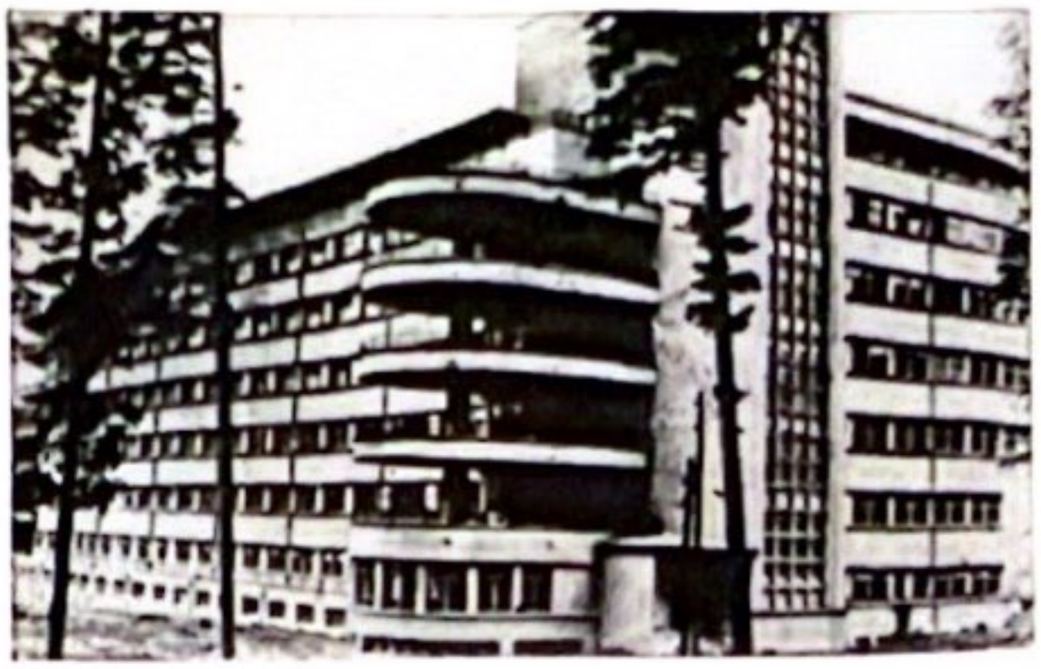
In order to provide proper medical assistance for industrial workers, many big hospital units with well-equipped policlinics have been created, as well as hospitals on the building-sites and dispensaries in the entreprises. In 1960 there were 79 hospitals, 560 dispensaries and nearly 1,200 minor health units attached to factories and

The new Fundeni Hospital

works, the latter being staffed with intermediate personnel.

Special attention is devoted to mother-and-child welfare. To ensure that qualified assistance is available at childbirth and for the care of infants, up-to-date maternity hospitals have been set up; the number of births with medical assistance in the special units increased from 10,047 in 1938 to 240,287 in 1959. In the countryside, formerly almost deprived of birth-assistance, there is now a network of over 1,700 lying-in houses with more than 8,000 beds; thus nearly all births in the villages are now assisted by physicians or midwives. Similarly, the number of hospital beds for children increased from 2,475 in 1938 to nearly 19,000 in 1960.

There has also been a big increase in the number of units which ensure the welfare and education of small children, i.e., creches and kindergartens, as well as preventive sanatoria for ailing children, which ensure their healthy development under medical supervision. Schools



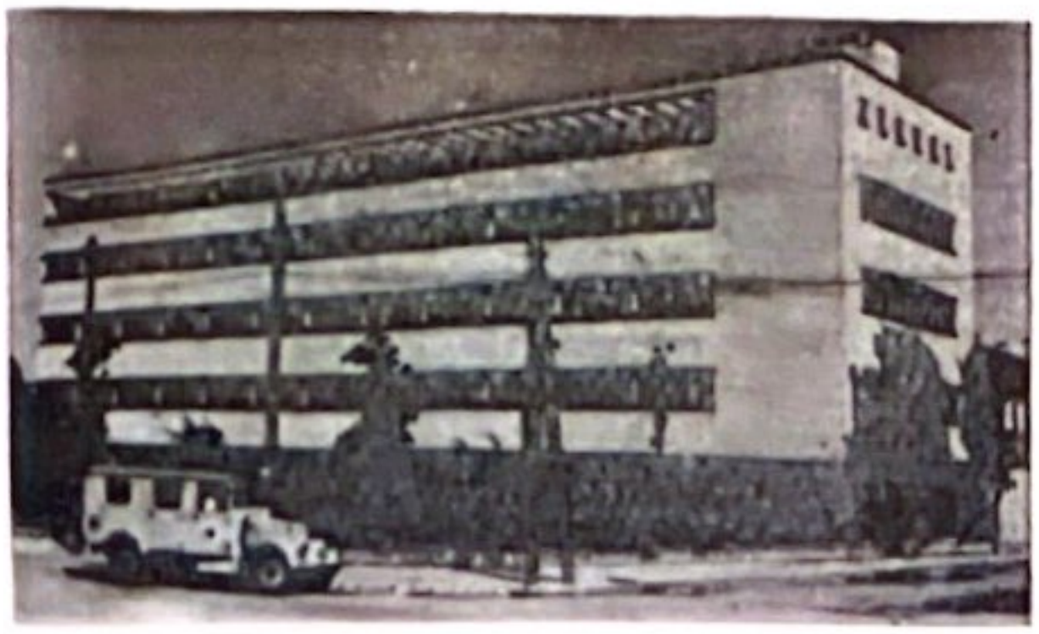
The T.B. sanatorium at Marila

with specially trained teaching staffs have been attached to these preventive sanatoria.

The incidence of mortality, morbidity, transmissible diseases and mass diseases has been considerably reduced.

General mortality, which for decades remained at a high level (around 20 per thousand), fell to 8.7 per thousand in 1960. In the same period infantile mortality had fallen from 17—19 per cent to 7.5 per cent; in some regions the percentage was between four and five. The drop in mortality brought about a concomitant rise in the rate of increase of the population; between 1948 and 1960 the population of Rumania increased by more than 2,500,000.

The "Emilia Irza" hospital for children, in Bucharest

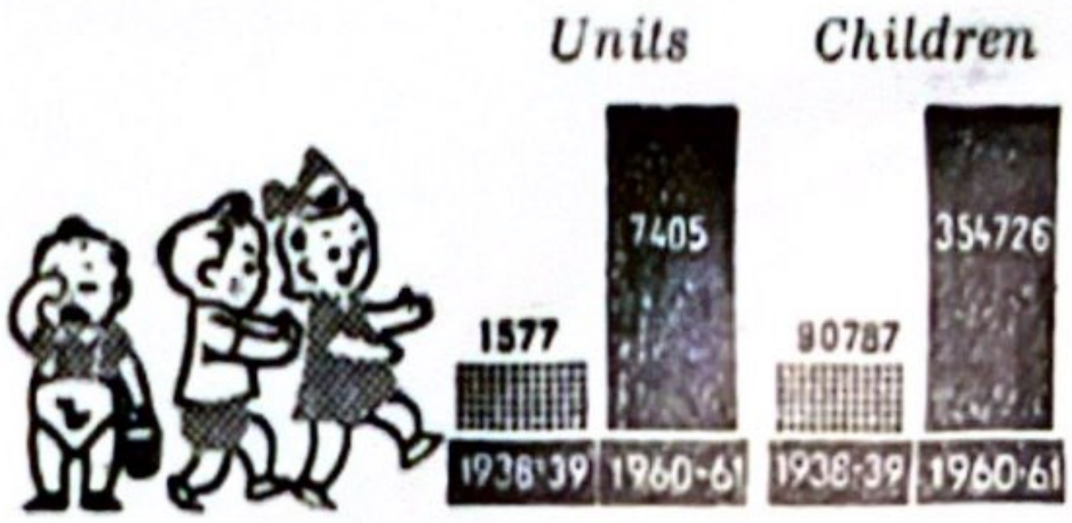


Jassy. The "C.I. Parhon" Hospital

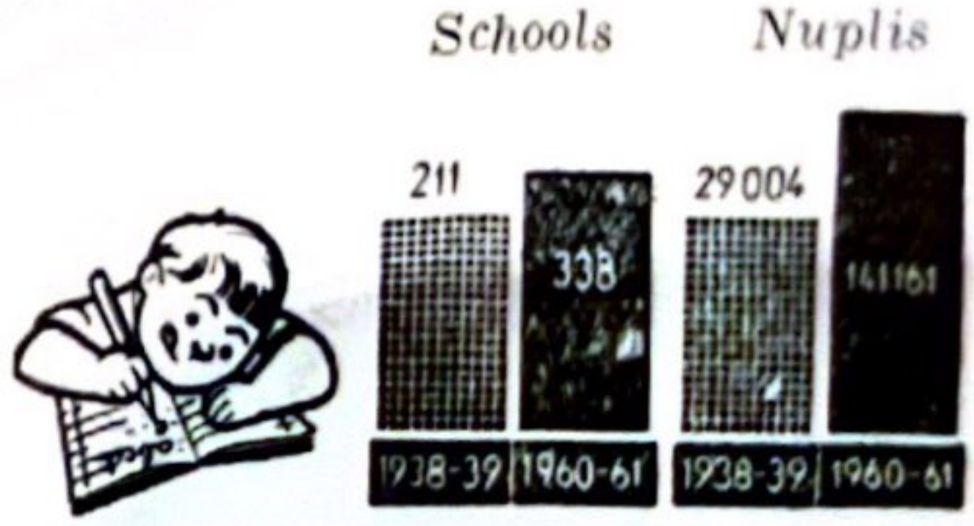
EDUCATION

The present organization of education in the Rumanian People's Republic is based on the 1948 educational reform, which marks the dividing line between the old, bourgeois educational system and the new educational system of the people's democratic regime.

In 1945 there were more than four million illiterate and semi-literate persons in Rumania; today illiteracy has ceased to exist.



Pre-School Education



Secondary Education, 8th—11th Forms

Pre-School Education. In order to provide three to seven-year-old children with a many-sided education and enable mothers to take an active part in the country's economic and socio-cultural life, much attention has been devoted to pre-school education. The number of pre-school units has increased from 1,577 kindergartens with 90,787 children in 1938—1939 to 7,405 kindergartens attended by 354,726 children in the 1960—1961 term.

General Education. Whereas during the 1932—1933 term only half of the total number of children of school age were attending the first to fourth forms of the elementary schools, in 1960—1961, as a result of the development of the elementary school network, all children between the ages of seven and fourteen were included in the seven-year elementary, free of charge and compulsory education system.

The mission of the general-education schools is to instruct and educate the entire youth in order to ensure the raising of the cultural level of the people. In 1960—1961 the total population in all the classes of these schools was 2,297,640.

Beginning with the 1960—1961 term, all pupils of the elementary schools receive school-books free of charge; the cost of this is met from State budget funds. In addition to the other material conditions such as the provision of new schools, laboratories, instructional material, etc., the intro-

duction of distribution of school-books free of charge reflects the special solicitude of the people's democratic state for the continued development of the educational system. Beginning with the 1961—1962 school-year eight-year compulsory elementary schooling will be introduced.

An elementary school in Bucharest

Secondary education, too, has developed on a considerable scale in Rumania. In 1960—1961 there were 388 secondary schools with 141,161 pupils attending the eighth to eleventh forms (full-time schooling), as against 29,004 enrolled in 211 secondary schools in the 1938—1939 term.

Beginning with the tenth form, secondary schools are divided into two sections: the non-classical and the classical.

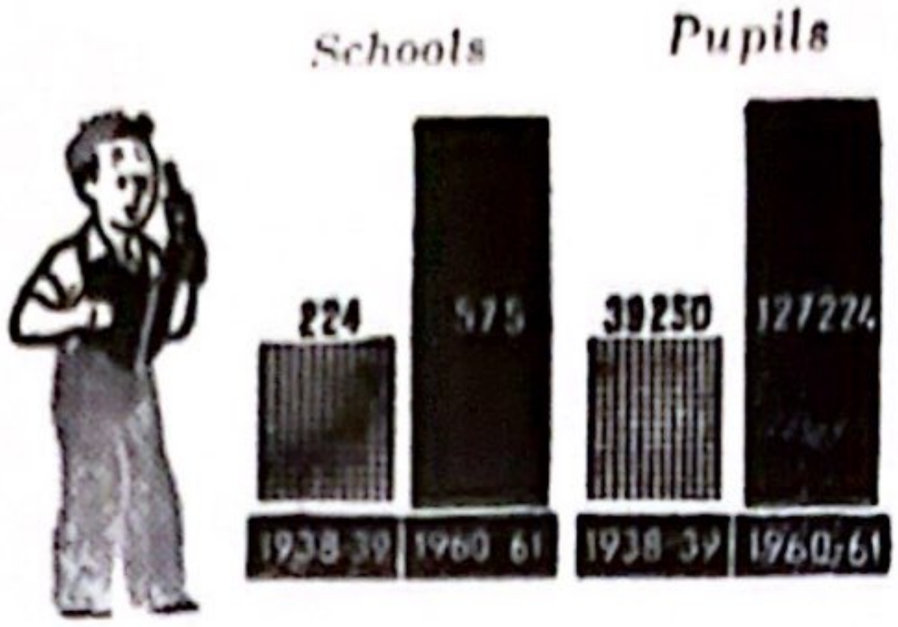
In general education much stress is laid on the teaching of the exact sciences. At the same time, special attention is devoted to the social sciences—subjects which play an important part in forming a scientific world outlook in young people. By the nature of their contents the school curricula and textbooks aim at linking education ever more closely with life, with the building of socialism.

When the eight-year school system will be generally introduced, the secondary schools will have four forms (9th—12th); thus general-education schooling will total 12 years.

Evening Schools. At economic enterprises and in a number of secondary schools, evening schools and evening-class sections have been set up for the working people who complete their general education without leaving their work in production. The enterprises provide them with the necessary conditions for training, as well as paid holidays for the duration of examinations. In the 1960—1961 term, 811 evening schools and evening sections were open with 149,165 pupils attending the fifth to eleventh forms. The duration of study in evening schools is the same as in full-time secondary schools; they issue equivalent certificates.

Training Schools for Teachers. Pedagogic schools train the requisite teaching personnel for pre-school education and for the first — fourth forms of elementary schools.

In the 1960—1961 school-year 14 pedagogic schools and 26 pedagogic sections with a study duration of six years were training personnel for the lower elementary schools and kindergartens, those enrolled being graduates from seven-year schools; there are also eleven two-year pedagogic institutes for students with school-leaving certificate. The peda-



Vocational Education

gogic schools that train school-teachers and nursery educators have a total enrolment of 9,271.

Linking Education with Life and with Productive Work in Industry and Agriculture. In the general-education schools, the linking of education with life begins within the framework of lessons in the various subjects and more especially of those belonging to the natural sciences group, and continues in laboratories, technical circles, school workshops, and on school agricultural lots.

The elementary schools in the villages train pupils in agriculture and give them practical instruction in that subject, while those in the towns teach the elements of industrial production, with school-workshop practice.

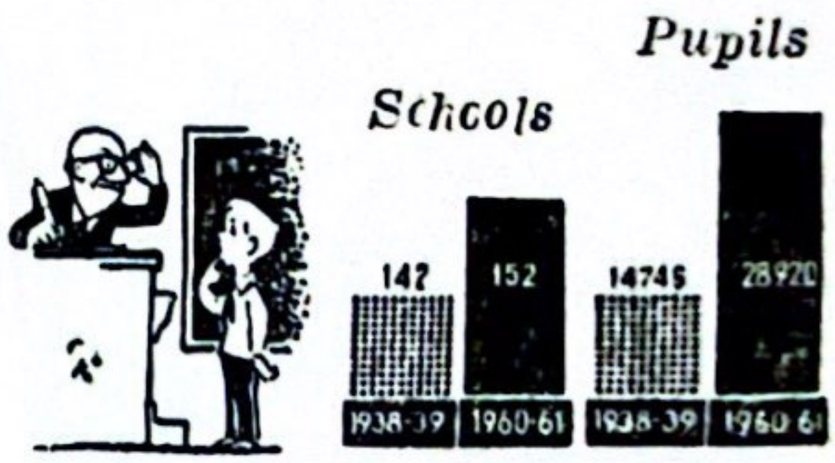
The secondary schools have machine study with practical application. The pupils are given practice in school workshops and also have annual 12-day practice spells in the industrial or agricultural enterprises.

In order to ensure that education is closely linked with life and with current industrial practice, 45 experimental secondary schools which give instruction in industrial establishments were opened in the 1960—1961 term. Pupils in the 9th to 11th classes of those schools do actual workshop practice once a week.

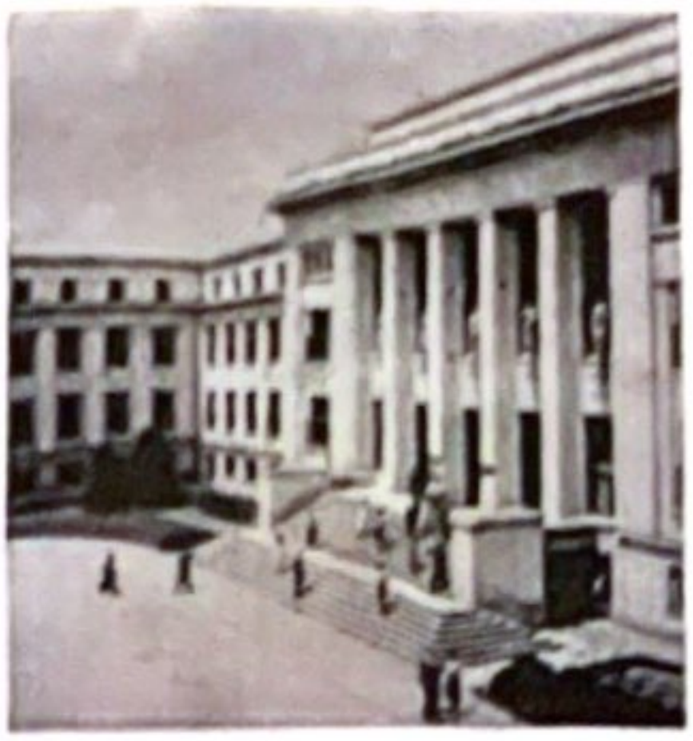
During the 1961—1962 term, the number of schools with instruction in industrial establishments is to be increased to 100. The linking of the school with production work in industry and agriculture under various experimental or generalized forms, is a characteristic feature of education in the Rumanian People's Republic.

Vocational and Technical Training. The aim of vocational and technical education is to train highly skilled workers and technical personnel for the continuously developing economy of the country.

In order to ensure that vocational training is directly linked with production and that full value is obtained from the advantages of practical instruction at the place of work, the vocational schools for pupils who have finished



Technical Education



The Faculty of Juridical Sciences, Bucharest

A wing of the No. 1 complex of students' hostels, Bucharest

The Jassy Polytechnical Institute

elementary schools are attached to the entreprises, machine-and-tractor stations, collective farms, building-sites, central institutes and organizations, etc.

Vocational education includes several kinds of schools, and trains as skilled workers young people of both sexes who have elementary school certificates. During the 1960—1961 term, the number of schools in this category included 309 vocational apprentices' schools, 75 handicraft schools, 131 agricultural schools, and 60 household sections, totalling 127,224 pupils.

The technical schools train highly skilled workers and technical personnel in crafts and specialities which require a higher level of culture. These schools accept graduates of the general secondary schools. Hundred-and-fifty-two technical schools with 28,920 pupils were open during the 1960—1961 term.

The special art schools teach music, the fine arts and draughtsmanship. Forty-five special art schools with 14,478 pupils were open in 1960—1961.

The technical schools for foremen, which train foremen as organizers of industrial production, are set up in the larger industrial and agricultural establishments with up-to-date technical equipment. Eighty-seven of these schools with 13,344 pupils were open during the 1960—1961 term.

Higher Education. Higher education, re-organized on democratic, realistic and scientific foundations, has also made great progress. New institutions and faculties have been set up, while existing ones have been expanded and re-orientated, in accordance with the requirements of the economy and of socio-cultural life. The number of faculties has been raised from 33 in 1938 to 131 in 1960—1961, while the enrolment has increased from over 26,000 to nearly 72,000. To the old university centres of Bucharest, Cluj and Jassy, new ones have

Bucharest. The "C. I. Parhon" University

been added like Timişoara, Tîrgu Mureş, Galatzi, Braşov, etc.

Students have ample opportunity for training; they are provided with steadily improving living conditions. Special attention is paid to university-grade technical training as the total number of qualified engineers in this country is expected to reach about 80,000 in 1965.

New buildings, including institutes, and hostels to house about 15,500 students, will create the conditions for further expanding university-grade education.

A general principle of higher educational establishments is to give students an all-round education, to ensure that they attain a high technical and scientific standard.

Timişoara. The Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy

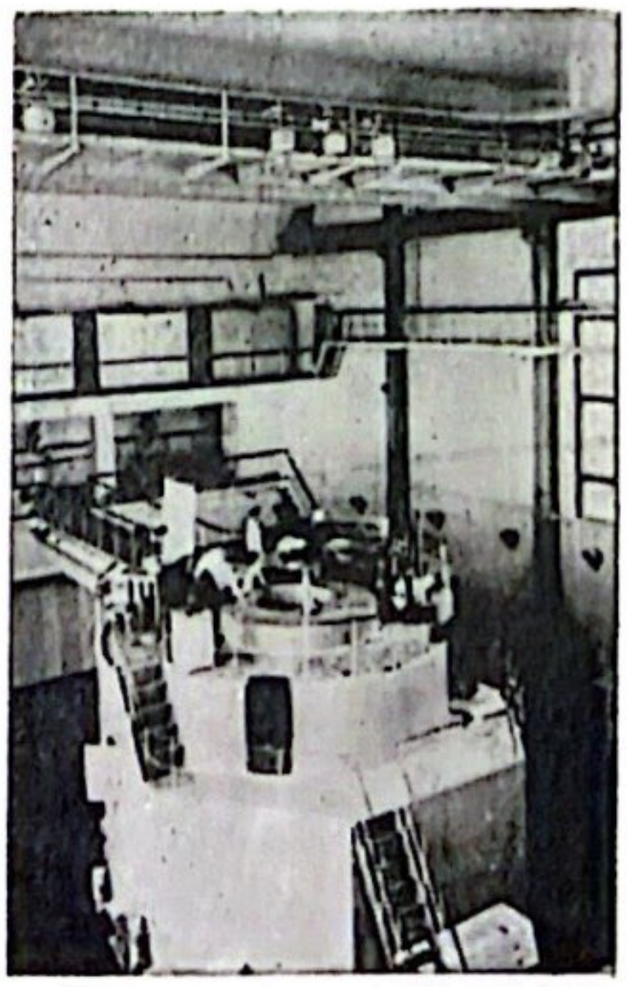
Science. Scientific research is systematically directed towards the solution of cardinal problems raised by the development of economy and the new, socialist culture in the Rumanian People's Republic.

A most important part in the development of science has been played by the reorganization of the old Rumanian Academy in 1948 and its transformation into the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, this country's highest scientific and cultural authority. The supreme governing body of the R.P.R. Academy is the General Meeting of full members. In the more than 100 scientific research institutes of the R.P.R. Academy and attached to the ministries, nearly 10,000 research workers are carrying on fruitful activity. Whereas in the past scientific research, severed as it was from questions relating to the development of the national economy paid no attention to practical problems, the research institutes of the R.P.R. studied and solved numerous problems concerned with production, elaborating scientific protocols required by the enterprises.

Leading mathematicians like Academicians S. Stoilov, G. Moisil, G. Vrînceanu, and others, as well as the recent achievements of the Rumanian school of mathematics in automation, hydro- and aerodynamics, etc., are now also known beyond the frontiers of this country.

In the field of physics, Academicians H. Hulubei, S. Țițeica, E. Bădărău, and others, have obtained important successes in the solution of certain problems of modern physics. In 1957, the first Rumanian nuclear research centre was built and commissioned with the assistance of the Soviet Union; it has a 2,000 kW atomic reactor and a 12.5-megaelectron-volt cyclotron.

The R.P.R. Academy's atomic reactor, Bucharest



The first Rumanian electronic computers were built in 1958—1959. Research in atomic physics included nuclear interactions at low and medium power, neutrons' physics, beta spectroscopy, etc.; results with immediate practical application in the oil industry were obtained.

Activity in recent years in the field of chemistry has been aimed at turning to

Professor C.I. Parhon, Member of the Academy, one of the founders of endocrinology, at his desk

account the country's natural resources and ensuring their rational utilization. Recent results include contributions to the use of bauxites in concomitant production of aluminous cement, iron, and aluminium, the elaboration of a process of complex aromatization of benzines for obtaining aromatic carbohydrates, etc. Through the achievement of the synthesis of cyclobutadiene — a preoccupation with scientists for over 50 years — an important theoretical problem of chemistry was solved. New branches of chemistry such as petrochemistry and salt-chemistry were created; these obtained results up to world technical standards. Academicians G. Spacu, Radu Cernătescu, C.D. Nenițescu, Ilie Murgulescu, Raluca Ripan, I. Tănăsescu, and others, have obtained valuable results in theoretical and applied chemistry.

In the field of technical sciences Academicians C.I. Budeanu, I. S. Gheorghiu, and others, have made valuable contributions to further advances in the turning to account of the country's power resources for electrification and in the rational management of all power resources. The results of research work directed by Academician E. Carafoli in aerodynamics and aeromechanics, by Professor C. Iacob in the mechanics of fluids, by Civil Engineer N. Țipei in the hydroaerodynamics of lubrication, etc., are likewise well known.

In agricultural and zootechnical research, the zoning of the country's agricultural territory is under way. There are numerous agricultural research institutes and centres. These last few years, valuable resistant brands of autumn and spring wheat have been obtained, as well as high-grade new brands of maize, oats, barley, etc. Good results have been obtained in stockbreeding as well. Scientists such as Traian Săvulescu, G. Ionescu-Sișești, G. Obreja, A. Priadcenco have contributed to the obtaining of new plant varieties and are continuing work in this field. Excellent results have also been obtained in phytopathology, fruit- and wine-growing, fish- and stock-breeding.

Geological research for the discovery and turning to account of the riches of the country's subsoil have made possible the

exploitation of new deposits of crude oil, coking coal, etc. Academicians G. Macovei, A. Codarcea, G. Murgeanu and others have contributed to the development of geological research.

Continuing the traditions of a school to which belonged such world-famous scientists as Victor Babeș, Ion Cantacuzino, Gheorghe Marinescu and Toma Ionescu, Rumanian medical science today is progressing rapidly. Results in the field of medical research which have become known the world over include those achieved in endocrinology and in age biology by Academician Constantin I. Parhon, one of the founders of modern endocrinology, those of Academicians D. Danielopolu and G. Benetato in physiology and physiopathology, of Academician S. M. Milcu in the study and control of endemic goitre, of Academician S. Nicolau in the field of inframicrobiology, the works of Academician A. Kreindler on epilepsy. The important research work carried out by Academician M. Ciucă contributed to the eradication of malaria in the R.P.R.

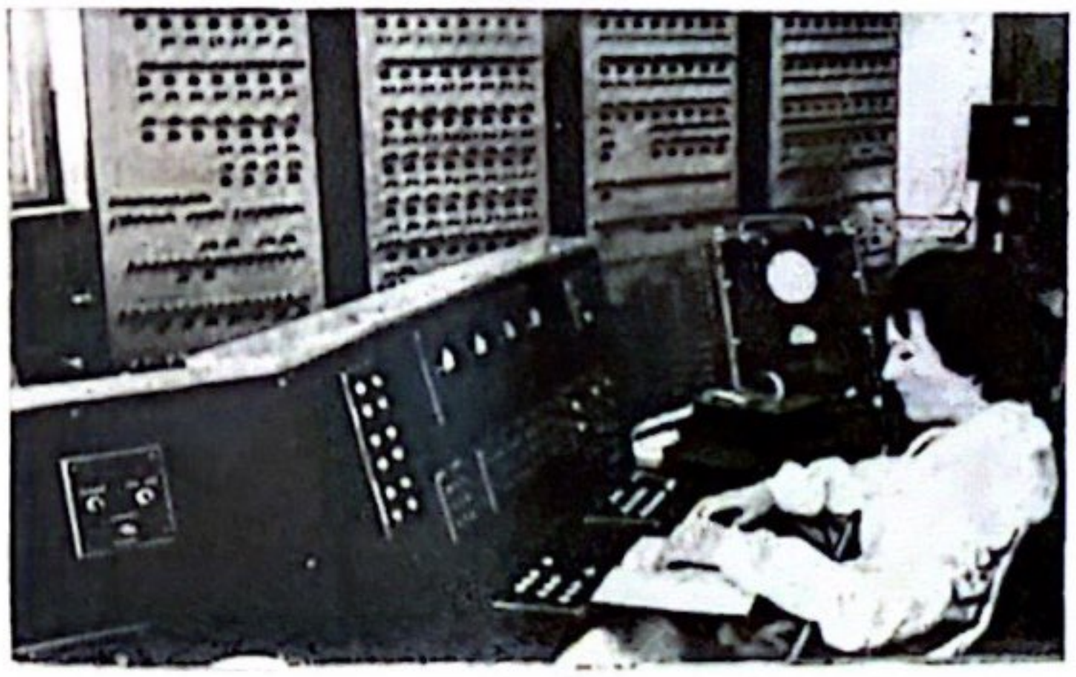
The development of the social sciences is well exemplified by the works of Academicians A. Joja, M. Ralea and C. I. Gulian in philosophy, and of Academicians P. Constantinescu-Iași and A. Oțetea in historiography. The first volumes of a new and ample treatise on the history of Rumania have been published under the auspices of the Academy's History Institute, while the Geology and Geography Institute of the R.P.R. Academy compiled, in collaboration with Soviet scientists, the first geographic monograph of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The works of Academicians C. Daicoviciu and E. Condurachi in archaeology, of I. Iordan, E. Petrovici, A. Graur and A. Rosetti in linguistics are doing much to further development in those sciences.

The authors of valuable scientific works are awarded State Prizes.

The Publishing House of the R.P.R. Academy, the Science Publishing House, the Technical Publishing House, and others, have an annual editorial output of several hundred titles of Rumanian and foreign scientific works. The scientific institutes and societies publish many specialized reviews and magazines.

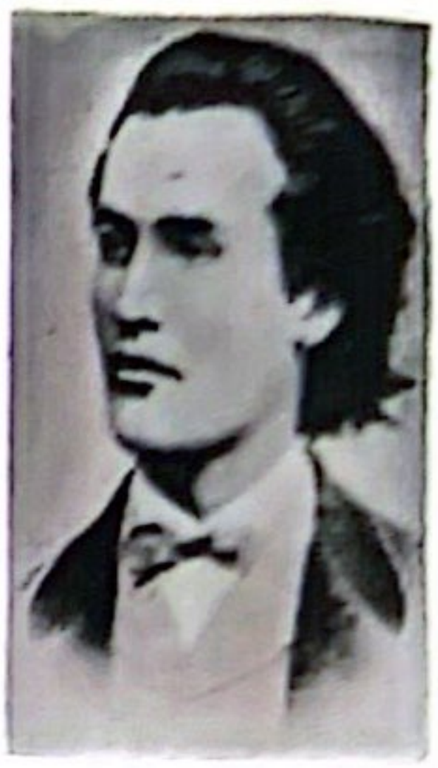
An electronic computer built by the Nuclear Physics Institute



Rumanian science develops in close collaboration with achievements elsewhere. Rumanian institutes exchange publications with more than 3,000 institutes in 99 foreign countries. Rumanian scientists take part in international scientific manifestations, in the work of various international organizations of a cultural and scientific character, including UNESCO. They deliver lectures in scientific institutes in the U.S.S.R., China, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Italy, etc., and guest scientists from abroad take part in scientific life in this country.

Literature. The first printed works in the Rumanian language appeared in the sixteenth century. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries appear chronicles which are works of historical literature written by notable scholars and patriots like Miron Costin, the gifted narrator Ion Neculce and especially the ruling prince Dimitrie Cantemir, known as a man of unusual learning in the Europe of his day — in Moldova, and the high dignitary Constantin Cantacuzino, and Radu Popescu — in Wallachia.

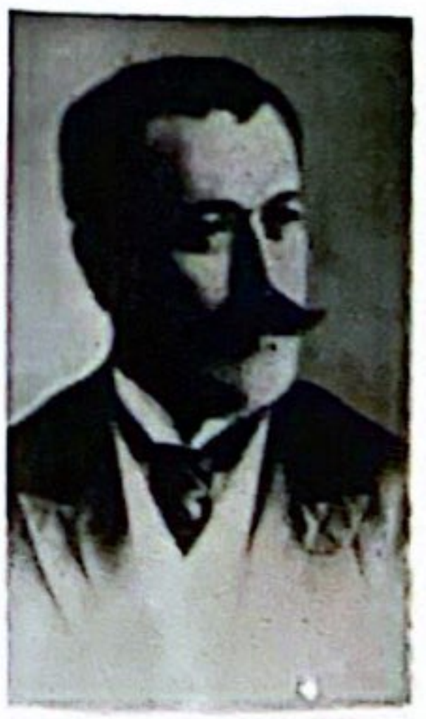
In the early and mid-nineteenth century the first Rumanian-language university-grade schools, newspapers and theatres were created. During this period literary development, after a series of forerunners, owed much to the generation of intellectuals who took part in the 1848 Revolution. Among them were the outstanding writer, historian and revolutionary leader Nicolae Bălcescu, one of the noblest figures of his time; the prose writers Costache Negruzzi and Alecu Russo, the poets Grigore Alexandrescu, Dimitrie Bolintineanu and Cezar Bolliac, the historian and critic Mihail Kogălniceanu. Another notable and versatile personality was the poet and playwright Vasile Alecsandri, founder of the Rumanian theatre.



Mihail Eminescu (1850—1889)

The 1870's and 1880's were marked by the appearance of the noted encyclopedists B.P. Hașdeu and A. Odobescu, and of the precursor of Rumanian novel-writing Nicolae Filimon. They were closely followed by the outstanding representatives of the classics: Mihail Eminescu, greatest of Rumanian poets and one of the creators of the Rumanian liter-

Ion Luca Caragiale (1852—1912)



Alexandru Sahia
(1908—1937)

ary language; the satirical playwright Ion Luca Caragiale; the prose writer and playwright Barbu Delavrancea; the writers Ion Slavici and Ion Creangă, as well as other noted poets such as George Coşbuc and A. Vlahuţă. During this period the influence of the working-class movement first became perceptible in literature through the contributors to the review *Contemporanul* and the writings of the critic C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea.

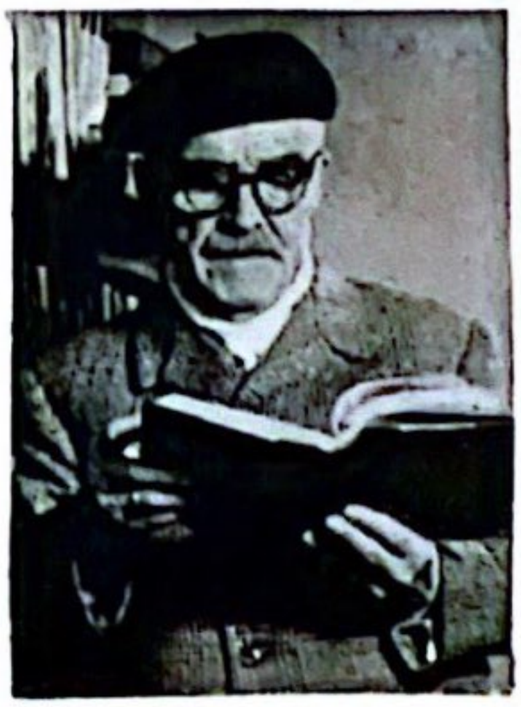
The beginning of this century and especially the inter-war period witnessed contradictory trends in Rumanian literature. Many negative influences of a patriarchal kind as well as expressions of formalism became manifest. Nevertheless, realist traditions were carried on in all literary fields, and especially in prose-writing, by a number of remarkable writers. Dominant are the two outstanding personalities of Rumanian literature: the novelist Mihail Sadoveanu, author of over 100 works, and Tudor Arghezi, greatest of contemporary Rumanian poets, who continues to mould the Rumanian literary language with unequalled vigour. Liviu Rebreanu, vivid evoker of a variety of aspects of his time, Camil Petrescu, whose novels have deep-going social and philosophical implications, Cezar Petrescu, Gala Galaction, Ion Agîrbiceanu, the poets Gheorghe Topîrceanu, Demostene Botez, Alexandru Philippide, all belong to this period. The direct influence of the growing revolutionary movement found expression in the works of Alexandru Sahia, who died very young, of Geo Bogza and Ion Călugăru, of poets such as A. Toma and Mihai Beniuc.

Mihail Sadoveanu
(1880-1961)

The literature of the last 17 years has kept touch with the classics, continuing the realist traditions through vigorous, socialist-realist depiction of the new life in Rumania. Contemporary works reflect the permanent contact between writers and the realities of socialist construction.

In poetry, recent works include those by Tudor Arghezi, Mihai Beniuc — whose poems vividly picture the principal milestones of the building of the new life — Maria Banuş, and Eugen Jebeleanu. The realities of today are des-

Tudor Arghezi
(born 1880)



Geo Bogza
(born 1908)

cribed with a great diversity of means also by the poets Marcel Breslaşu, Cicerone Theodorescu, Miron Radu Paraschivescu, Eugen Frunză, Dan Deşliu, Dumitru Corbea, Nina Cassian, Victor Tulbure, Anatol E. Baconski, Veronica Porumbacu, Radu Boureanu, and others.

Prose creation is equally rich. Among the many novels evoking the old society with its faults and injustices, the struggle waged by the working class and peasantry for a better future, as well as those reflecting bright present reality, we mention Zaharia Stancu's novel *Barefoot*, already translated into nearly twenty languages; Marin Preda's *The Morometes;* V. E. Galan's *Bărăgan; The Stranger* and *Thirst* by the young novelist Titus Popovici; *The Northern Highroad* by Eugen Barbu, and Francisc Munteanu's *Statues Never Laugh*. A rising generation of young writers continuously enriches contemporary literature with new novels and short stories based on the lives and work, brimming over with elan, of the builders of socialism.

Mihai Beniuc
(born 1907)

An important role in guiding and stimulating literary production devolves on literary criticism, a field in which, alongside the more experienced generation including G. Călinescu, T. Vianu and M. Perpessicius, many new critics such as Nestor Ignat, Paul Georgescu, Silvian Iosifescu, I. Vitner and D. Micu came to the fore since the Liberation.

The national minorities also have a flourishing literature. We mention the Hungarian-language works of István Nagy, István Asztalos, Ferenc Szemlér and Imre Horváth, and those in German by A. M. Sperber and Oskar Walter Cisek.

Zaharia Stancu
(born 1902)

The material conditions for literary creation changed radically under the people's power. Protection of the authors' rights by law and the creation of institutions such as the Literary Fund of the Writers' Union secure for writers excellent material conditions for their creative activities.

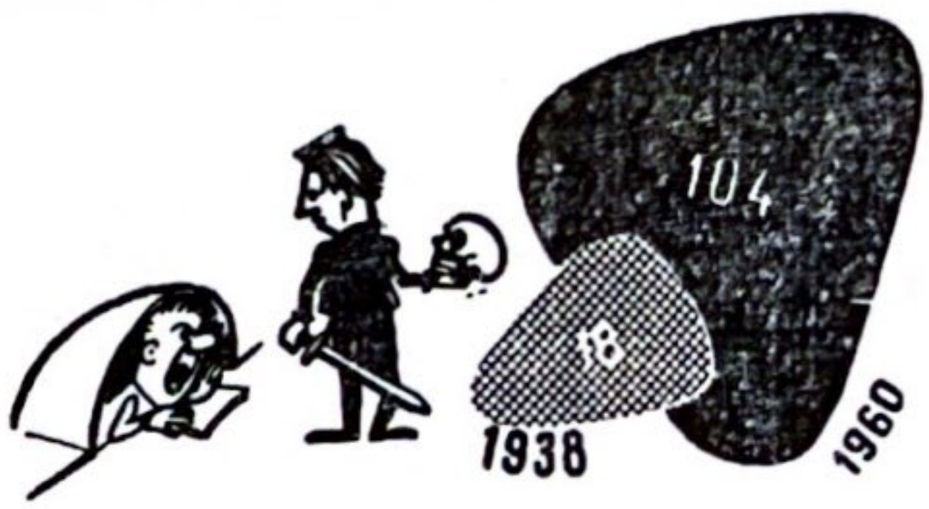
The Theatre. The Rumanian theatre has developed on a realist line from its very beginning; deeply patriotic, it has reflected the people's aspira-

tions towards freedom and social justice. The national dramaturgy, initially created by writers of unquestioned merit such as Vasile Alecsandri, B. P. Hașdeu, A. Davila, and especially I. L. Caragiale, Rumania's outstanding classic playwright, was the foundation for a great development of the theatre in the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Among the leading actors of those times we mention Matei Millo, Mihail Pascally, Aristizza Romanescu, Grigore Manolescu, Ion Brezeanu, Ștefan Iulian, Constantin Nottara, Aristide Demetriad.

In the early twentieth century the Rumanian theatre scored considerable successes through the plays of Camil Petrescu, G. M. Zamfirescu and Victor Eftimiu, and the comedies of Tudor Mușatescu, A. Kiriței escu and Mihail Sebastian, which today are performed on all Rumanian stages and also in many theatres abroad. The pleiad of remarkable producers included Paul Gusty, I. Sava, V. I. Popa, I. A. Maican, Soare Z. Soare.

The establishment of the people's democratic system ushered in a great flourishing of the Rumanian theatre. Whereas under the bourgeois-landlord regime Rumania could boast only sixteen theatres, of which only three were outside the capital, today in the R.P.R. there are more than 100 theatre buildings spread over the entire country; of these over 40 are drama theatres. Ten of them perform in the languages of the national minorities: six in Hungarian, two in German, and two in Yiddish. Moreover, there

Theatres, Musical Companies, Symphony Orchestras



are thousands of stages at the town and village Houses of Culture, at the works clubs, military units, and universities.

A new dramaturgy created in recent years reflects present-day problems. Today playwrights include some of those who had made a name for themselves in the past, such as Victor Eftimiu and Mircea Ștefănescu, as well as many new authors who came to the fore under the people's democratic system like Aurel Baranga, Horia Lovinescu, Lucia Demetrius, Mihail Davidoglu, Laurențiu Fulga. The last seventeen years have seen the creation of nearly 250 new plays, written by over 150 authors.

A scene from I. L. Caragiale's play: *The Lost Letter*

The Bucharest Opera and Ballet Theatre

In the world of the theatre the merits of many fine actors and producers are rewarded with titles (People's Artist, Merited Master of Art, Merited Artist), orders, and medals.

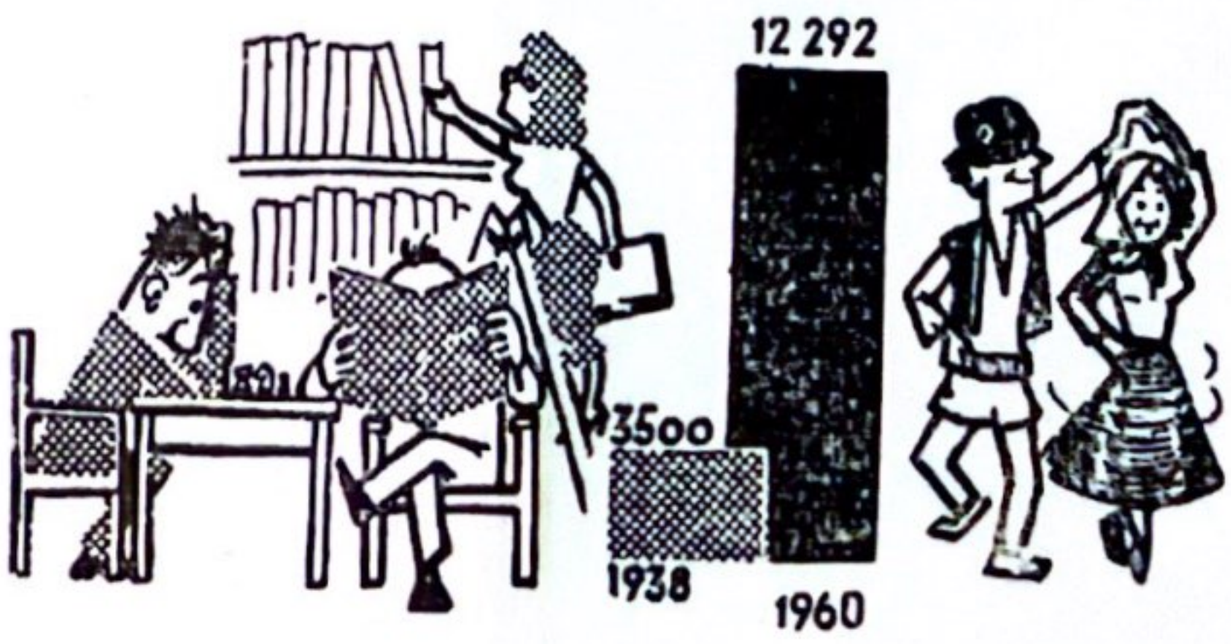
Among the leading producers, we mention People's Artist Sică Alexandrescu and Ion Şahighian, Moni Ghelerter, A. Finţi, Nicolae Tompa; among actors, People's Artists Costache Antoniu, George Vraca, Aura Buzescu, G. Vasiliu-Birlic, G. Calboreanu, Jules Cazaban, György Kovács, S. Braborescu, Remus Comăneanu as well as Radu Beligan, Irina Răchiţeanu, Marcel Anghelescu, A. Giugaru, Ştefan Ciubotărașu, Eugenia Popovici, and many more; and, among those who are no longer with us, Lucia Sturdza-Bulandra, Sonia Cluceru, Ion Manolescu, N. Bălţăţeanu, G. Timică, V. Maximilian. Year after year, the "I.L. Caragiale" Theatre and Film Institute in Bucharest and the "Szentgyörgyi István" Theatre Institute in Tîrgu Mureş, in the Mureş-Magyar Autonomous Region, promote able actors and producers, thus ensuring the development of theatrical art in the R.P.R.

Talented artists such as Jules Perahim, Toni Gheorghiu, Mihai Tofan, A. Brătăşanu, Ştefan Norris, etc., have done much to ensure progress in scene-painting.

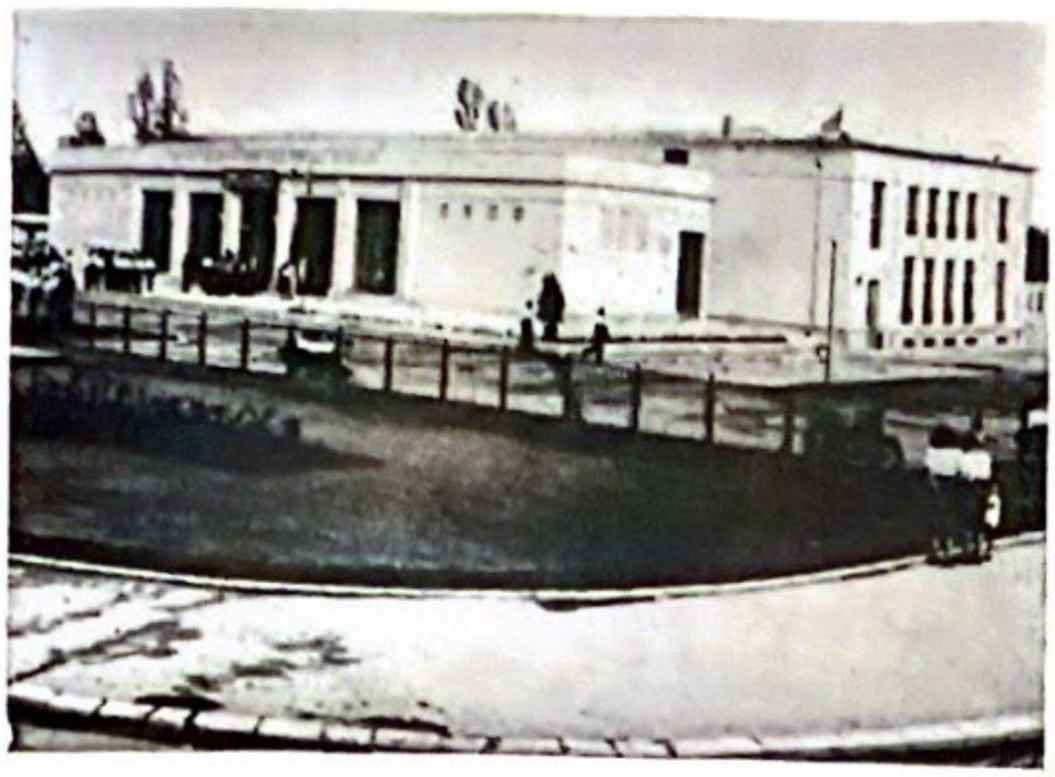
The message of Rumanian theatrical art has been conveyed abroad through a number of particularly successful tours, among which we mention those of the Bucharest "I. L. Caragiale" National Theatre in Paris, Venice and Moscow, of the Szekler State Theatre of Tîrgu Mureş in the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Jassy National Theatre in the U.S.S.R., of the Bucharest Municipal Theatre in Budapest.

Whereas before 1948 there was not a single puppet thea-

Number of Town and Village Houses of Culture and Reading Rooms



tre in Rumania, today there are 22 puppet theatres in the principal towns, and this art is flourishing. In the last few years the "Țăndărică" Puppet Theatre has had several very successful tours abroad, including the United Arab Republic. In 1960 it scored a fine success at the International Puppet Theatre Week held in Braunschweig (German Federal Republic).



The Youth House of Culture in the "23 August" district, Bucharest

An important aspect of theatrical life under the people's democratic system is the great upsurge in amateur theatricals, which is provided with guidance and incentive by periodic competitions and numerous prizes.

At the beginning of 1960 there were about 33,000 amateur artistic companies (including 22,000 in the villages) with nearly one million amateur performers.

The monthly magazine *Teatrul* published by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Writers' Union of the R.P.R., as well as the other periodicals and dailies, play an important part in the guidance and promotion of Rumanian theatrical art.

Beginning 1960, the International Festival of Puppet and Marionette Theatres is to be held in Bucharest every three years.

Music. The beginnings of Rumanian cultured music date to the first half of the nineteenth century. The first contributions to the creation of genres such as romance, choral music, rhapsody, overture, and operetta, inspired from the life of the people and based on folk music, were made in the following decades by the composers Alexandru Flechtenmacher, Gavril Musicescu, Eduard Caudella, Gheorghe Stephănescu, Ciprian Porumbescu, Gheorghe Dima, and others.

Conductors such as Eduard Wachmann and Dimitrie Dinicu, as well as notable singers among whom we mention Hariclea Darclée, Florica Cristoforeanu, Traian Grozăvescu, Popovici-Bayreuth and G. Niculescu-Basu, were outstanding interpreters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The composer, violinist and conductor George Enescu (1881

—1955) raised Rumanian music to world rank. Whether basing himself on melodies drawn from folklore, or synthesizing such melodies, Enescu in his compositions expressed the spiritual beauty and musical genius of the Rumanian people. He was among the great musicians of our century.

In the period before the Second World War fine vocal and choir music was produced by D. G. Kiriac, Ion Vidu, Tiberiu Brediceanu, Sabin Drăgoi; outstanding in chamber, symphony, and opera music were Mihail Jora, Dimitrie Cuclin, Ion Nona-Ottescu, Alfred Alessandrescu, the great pianist Dinu Lipatti, Stan Golestan, and others.

The people's power has created excellent conditions for the development of musical creation and interpretation. Today, there are in Rumania 17 symphony orchestras, 8 song and dance ensembles, 11 operetta and variety theatres, 5 opera houses and 22 folk music orchestras. Great progress has been registered in the dissemination of musical culture, in musical education at all levels, in the printing and recording of music.

Reflecting the struggle and endeavour of the Rumanian people in building the new system, musical creation is today expe-

George Enescu (1881-1955)

riencing an unprecedented upsurge in all genres. In recent years works of merit have been created in opera, ballet, symphony and chamber music, in concerto and oratorio by a number of talented composers, including — among others — Mihail Jora, Paul Constantinescu, Ion Dumitrescu, Alfred Mendelsohn, Marţian Negrea, Gheorghe Dumitrescu, Zeno Vancea, Max Eizicovici, Sigismund Toduţă, Dumitru Bughici, Anatol Vieru, Ovidiu Varga.

This has been matched by similar development in mass songs and choral music, composed by Ion Chirescu, Sabin Drăgoi, Hilda Jerea, Radu Paladi, Sergiu Sarchizov, Teodor Bratu, and others.

Among operettas, some were successfully performed abroad such as Filaret Barbu's *The Bistriţa Raftsman* and Gherase Dendrino's *Let Me Sing*.

The progress in the realm of light music is best exemplified by the compositions of Ion Vasilescu, Gherase Dendrino, H. Mălineanu, N. Kirculescu, Elly Roman, Radu Şerban, etc.

Successes in creation have had their counterpart in a great upsurge in the interpretative art; well-known today, both in this country and abroad, are the con-

ductors George Georgescu (People's Artist), Mircea Basarab, Iosif Conta, C. Bugeanu, Antonin Ciolac, Jean Bobescu; the pianists Maria Fotino, Valentin Gheorghiu, George Halmoş; the violinists Ion Voicu, Ştefan Gheorghiu, Ştefan Ruha — a prizewinner at the "George Enescu," "Tchaikovsky," "Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud" contests — and Mihai Constantinescu; the 'cellists Radu Aldulescu and Vladimir Orlov (a prizewinner at the Geneva International Competition of Interpretative Art), and the flute-player Vasile Jianu; the organists Helmut Plattner, F. X. Dressler. Among vocalists who have won distinction abroad are Arta Florescu, Zenaida Pally, Iolanda Mărculescu, Elena Cernei, Petre Ştefănescu-Goangă, Mihail Arnăutu, Nicolae Secăreanu, Garbis Zobian, Nicolae Herlea (a prizewinner at the Verviers International Contest for vocalists), Magda Ianculescu, Dan Iordăchescu (a prizewinner at the Salzburg and Geneva international contests), David Ohanesian, Valentin Teodorian, Teodora Lucaciu and Ladislau Konya, both prizewinners at the Geneva contest. Many folk singers and instrumentalists such as Maria Tănase, Fănică Luca, Maria Lătăreţu, Ioana Radu, Angela Moldovan, Emil Gavriş, and others, have wafted abroad the fame of Rumanian folk music. The big folk dance and song ensembles, too, have won great popularity abroad.

Yehudi Menuhin and David Oistrakh performing Bach's *Concerto for Two Violins*, conductor George Georgescu, at the R.P.R. Athenaeum

The "George Enescu" International Festival and Competition which is held in Bucharest every three years (the first took place in 1958) offers opportunity for young talents to come to the fore; it is attended by many world-famous musicians.

Continuing the traditions established by pioneers such as Anton Pann, Vulpian, and Constantin Brăiloiu, the Folklore Institute, one of the best known and best organized in the world, collects and studies Rumanian folklore and that of the national minorities. Among the musicologists concerning themselves with the development of musical theory and utilization of the musical legacy, we mention Professor George Breazul and Zeno Vancea.

The Composers' Union provides support and guidance for the activity of Rumanian com-

The Athenaeum of the R.P.R. in Bucharest

posers and musicologists on the path of the new, socialist-realist art which inspires the people in the work of building a new life.

The Composers' Fund attached to the Composers' Union of the R.P.R. affords composers and musicians many-sided assistance in the way of conditions for creative work, holidays, pensions, etc. The Composers' Union also has its own Music Publishing House, which publishes the review *Muzica*.

The Fine Arts. During the feudal period, beginning with the thirteenth up to the early nineteenth century, there developed on Rumanian territory an art abounding in works of merit in the realms of architecture, sculpture, painting, and graphic art. The synthesis of the arts characteristic of creation under the feudal system caused sculpture and painting to be subordinate to architecture, being generally integrated in architectural monuments. Among the most interesting and original aspects of artistic creation during that period was mural painting, providing a brilliant, many-coloured vestment for the façades of churches in the first half of the sixteenth century. Romanesque, Gothic, Byzantine, Russian, Armenian, and Italian Renaissance influences have been creatively assimilated in the finest of the feudal art monuments, which also include many original features such as the Moldovan arches.

As a result of the structural changes which took place in Rumanian society at the beginning of the nineteenth century, easel-painting of a lay, realist character assumed preponderance in artistic creation.

It was the revolutionary painters of 1848 (I. Negulici, C. Rosenthal and Barbu Iscovescu) who ushered in the realist traditions of Rumanian painting; by their militant works they supported the revolutionary ideals and aspirations of the broad masses of the people.

In the second half of the nineteenth century fine arts schools were opened in Bucharest and Jassy, artistic life became increasingly active through the collective exhibitions held at regular intervals, and many painters came to the fore. The best among them, continuators of the realist and progres-

sive traditions of Rumanian art, were Theodor Aman (1831—1891) noted for his fine historical paintings inspired by noble patriotic sentiments, and his portraits; Nicolae Grigorescu (1838—1907) who laid the foundations of a Rumanian school of painting, showing unexcelled skill in portraying Rumanian peasants and in rendering the beauty of his native country's landscapes; Ion Andreescu (1850—1882) whose work of a serious and thoughtful type depicts the hard life of the peasants in those times and the charm of the Rumanian woodlands.

In the early part of the twentieth century, social struggles and contradictions are most strongly reflected in the works of Ștefan Luchian (1868—1916) and Octav Băncilă (1872—1944). The last named strikingly renders the figure of the proletarian aware of his power and historical mission. Luchian's paintings express warm human feelings with chromatic brilliance and fervour. Those two artists, like their contemporaries I. Iser (1880—1958), J. A. Steriadi (1880—1957), G. Petrașcu (1872—1949), T. Pallady (1871—1956), C. Ressu (born 1880), N. Tonitza (1886—1940), F. Șirato (1876—1953), S. Dimitrescu (1886—1932), carried on the realist and progressive traditions of Rumanian painting, resisting the formalistic, "art for art's sake" trends which spread in Rumania, especially during the inter-war period.

Prayer, a funerary monument by C. Brancusi

Sculpture made great strides in Rumania during the last decades of the nineteenth century, due mainly to the realist works of Ion Georgescu (1850 — 1898) and the romantic ones of Ștefan Ionescu-Valbudea (1850—1919). It went on to achieve world recognition through D. Paciurea (1873—1932) and especially Constantin Brancusi (1876—1957) who in his best works transposed to sculpture the principles of decorative stylization of Rumanian folk art. In the inter-war period sculptors like Ion Jalea, C. Medrea, Romulus Ladea succeeded in creating a typology of the Rumanian peasant; they first used folk tales and legends as subjects for works of realist sculpture.

A feature of art in the R.P.R. since the Liberation has been its ever closer links with the life and struggle of the people for the building of socialism. A new, socialist-realist art is being evolved, continuing the best realist and democratic traditions of Rumanian art in the past. Rumanian artists have won remarkable successes

in state exhibitions in this country, as well as abroad at the Venice Biennials, the Art Exhibition of the Socialist Countries in Moscow, etc.

Composition, genre painting, portraiture, landscapes and still life show an even rate of development among Rumanian artists. Masters belonging to the older generation (C. Ressu, I. Iser, J. A. Steriadi, M. Bunescu, H. Catargi, D. Ghiaţă, and others), painters who reached artistic maturity (C. Baba, A. Ciucurencu, L. Grigorescu, S. Szönyi, G. Miklóssy), as well as young artists who have made their name under the people's power (E. Popa, S. Chintilă, D. Hatmanu, G. Şaru, I. Pacea, etc.) have produced since 1944 many works of merit, some of which are today displayed in the National Gallery of the Art Museum of the R.P.R.

There has also been a big upsurge in sculpture. The mythological or religious subjects which predominated in pre-Liberation sculpture have given way to striking portrayal of real life and working people, often on a monumental scale. The present flourishing state of Rumanian sculpture is due not only to established masters like Ion Jalea, Cornel Medrea, Constantin Baraschi, Oscar Han, Romulus Ladea, Boris Caragea, Gheorghe Anghel, Ion Irimescu, Geza Vida, and others, but also to many sculptors belonging to the rising generation: I. Vlad, A. Szobotka, O. Maitec, L. Zuaf, N. Corcescu, M. Ştefănescu.

Resting in the Field, oil-painting in Corneliu Baba's "1907" series

Notable success has been attained in the realm of graphic art. Artists such as A. Jiquidi, J. Perahim, L. Macovei, Béla Gy. Szabó, V. Kazar, G. Ivancenco, I. Ross, C. Damadian, E. Taru, P. Grant, I. Molnar, I. Cova, have done much in recent years to raise the artistic standard in this branch of art.

Rumanian fine arts have acquired a militant character. A new range of subjects have appeared, linked with standards of social behaviour and current political issues.

In addition to professional artists, over 4,500 amateur artists pursue their activity in the art circles organized by the House of Folk Artistic Creation.

The Artists' Union of the Rumanian People's Republic publishes its own magazine, *Arta Plastică* (The Fine Arts).

The Artists' Fund, which is the economic organization of

the Artists' Union, makes available to artists, among other things, workshops, the necessary working instruments, and many "homes for artistic creation" in various parts of the country; it provides them with funds to cover the expenses of study tours, etc.

Architecture. The elements of Rumanian architecture are based on the folk-style in architecture which has developed from very old times. The old style has been largely preserved to this day in the design of wooden village houses and wooden churches.

During the period of formation of the Rumanian feudal states, local forms and Byzantine influences (as well as Gothic influences in Moldova) gave rise to and developed a stately, monument-like architecture using durable materials, typical examples of which are the Princely Court at Argeș, the Cozia and Tismana monasteries, the Neamț fortress and monastery, the Voroneț and Sucevița monasteries, etc.

In Transylvania, monumental architecture was influenced by Central European artistic trends.

Architectural practice in the early eighteenth century gave rise in Wallachia, as in Moldova, to the brilliant style of the Brîncoveanu epoch. The Mogoșoaia Palace, Horez Convent, and the Potlogi Palace are representative of this style.

During the inter-war period, apart from the Rumanian style, there became manifest a strong trend favouring straight lines — the simple monument style — as illustrated in Bucharest by the Palace of the Council of Ministers, the Military Academy, the building of the State Planning Committee, etc.

In the Rumanian People's Republic, architecture and town planning have become state concerns. To support and develop the new Rumanian architecture, sections for architecture and town planning have been attached to the People's Councils. The Architects' Union was created in 1952. All activity in this realm is co-ordinated by the State Committee for Building, Architecture and Town Planning.

Under the people's power architecture has developed as never before. The big new industrial centres embodying many

"Trei Ierarhi" Church, Jassy. Exterior detail

Bucharest. The Palace of "Scînteia House" Printing Works

Roznov. The chemical fertilisers works

factories, power-stations and housing suburbs or even new towns (Uricani, Vulcani, Victoria, Onești, etc.) have greatly widened the horizon of architectural activity. Among the principal industrial projects completed in the last few years are the Bîrlad ball-bearing works, the Roman and Galatzi rolling mills, the Arad lathe works, chemical combines at Săvinești, Onești-Borzești, Năvodari, Brăila, Govora, the big cement mills at Bicaz and Medgidia, a spinning mill at Botoșani, the Bucharest clothing factory, the Jassy antibiotics factory, and others. Big thermo-power plants have been built at Doicești, Sîngeorgiu de Pădure, and Ovidiu, and the big "V. I. Lenin" hydro-power station at Bicaz under construction is nearing its completion; all are important features of the country's electrification plan.

To carry out the cultural revolution it has been necessary to build thousands of schools, institutes, clubs, cinemas, and theatres. Among these we mention the "Scînteia House" Printing Works, the Hall of the Palace of the Republic, the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the building of the Radio and Television, all in Bucharest; theatres at Brașov, Constantza, Hunedoara, Reșița, Botoșani; stadia and sports parks in Bucharest, Cluj, Constantza, Jassy, Pitești, etc.

House-building is going on apace all over the country. Between 1956 and 1960 the state appropriated a total sum of about 5,000 million lei for housing; by the end of 1960 nearly 100,000 new flats had been built. An outstanding feature are the buildings which have turned the Black Sea Coast into a genuine international tourist cen-

Bucharest. The Floreasca residential quarter

tre. Year after year, new hotels, rest homes, villas and restaurants spring up there; built on the most up-to-date lines, they provide accomodation for tens of thousands of guests.

Cinema. The last decade has witnessed a big development of the young Rumanian film industry. The vast new studios built at Buftea, some fifteen miles from Bucharest, provide Rumanian film production with the most up-to-date technical equipment.

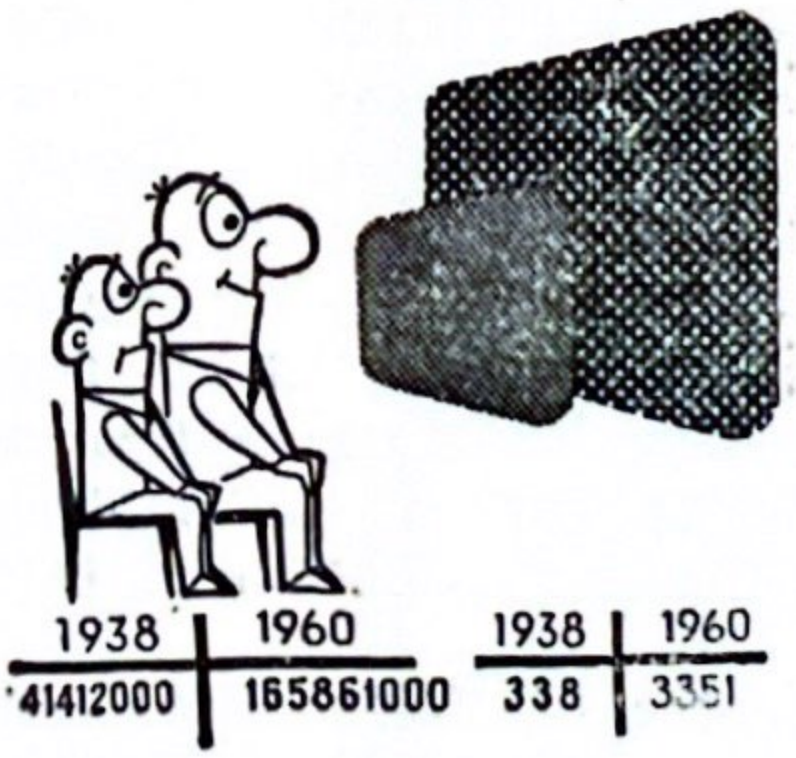
Apart from the Buftea studios, which also include cartoon and puppet film sections, there is the "Alexandru Sahia" Studio which produces documentaries, popular science films, newsreels and stills.

Film production has developed successfully. The Rumanian film industry has produced a number of fine films, some of which have won prizes and mentions at international festivals.

Among them are *In Our Village*, which was awarded the prize for the best screenplay at Karlovy-Vary in 1951, *Mitrea Cocor*, a prizewinner at Karlovy-Vary in 1952, *The Victory of Life* (Bombay, 1952) and *The Deceitful Girl* (Edinburgh 1956). *Waves of the Danube* was awarded the Grand Prix of the 1960 Karlovy-Vary Festival and *Thirst* the silver medal 'at the 1961 Moscow International Film Festival.

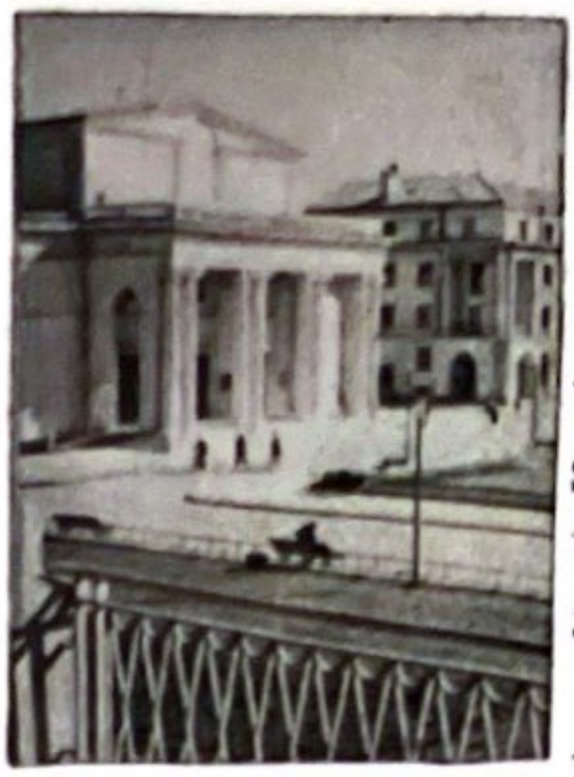
The cartoon films by Ion Popescu-Gopo have been outstandingly successful, winning several international prizes. Among them is *Short History*, for which *La Palme d'or* was awarded at the 1957 Cannes International Festival ; *Seven Arts* (First Prize at the 1958 International Film Festival at Tours and a Silver Medal at the 1959 Moscow Festival), and *Homo Sapiens*, which won a Gold Medal at the 1960 Karlovy-Vary Festival. In 1957 a series of Rumanian documentaries produced in the "Alexandru Sahia" studio won the "Silver Robot" Prize at the Rome Film Festival. Among other prizewinners

Cinemas and cinemagoers



was the scientific film *The Isolated Head* (First Prize at the Santiago de Chile Film Festival).

The strides made by the Rumanian film industry under the people's democratic system are also apparent in the rapid development of the cinema network. As against 338 cinemas in towns in 1938, there



Bucharest. The "Înfrățirea între popoare" Cinema

were 3,351 in 1960, without taking into account hundreds of cinemas in the workers' clubs, school and university cinemas, and cineclubs.

Village cinemas have been multiplying rapidly. At the end of 1960 there were cinemas in nearly 2,500 Rumanian villages, while those which as yet lack them are toured by mobile film outfits.

Radio and Television. During the 17 years which have elapsed since Liberation the Rumanian Radio has become a well-organized institute with a high technical standard. New broadcasting stations have been built attaining 19 in 1960 as against two in 1938. A big Radio-Television house with the most up-to-date technical equipment and a fine concert hall has been built in Bucharest. Up-to-date regional broadcasting stations have been set up in Timișoara, Cluj, Craiova, Jassy, and Tîrgu Mureș; these broadcast daily programmes in Rumanian and the languages of the national minorities.

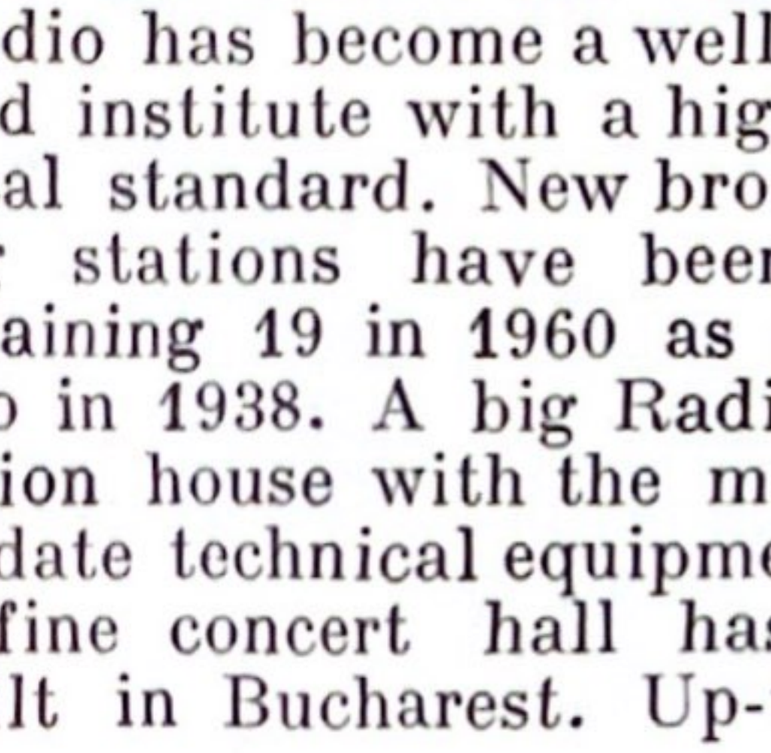
At present the Bucharest Radio broadcasts two main programmes; among its contributors there are outstanding representatives of the country's cultural, scientific and social life.

The Rumanian Television came into being early in 1957 with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

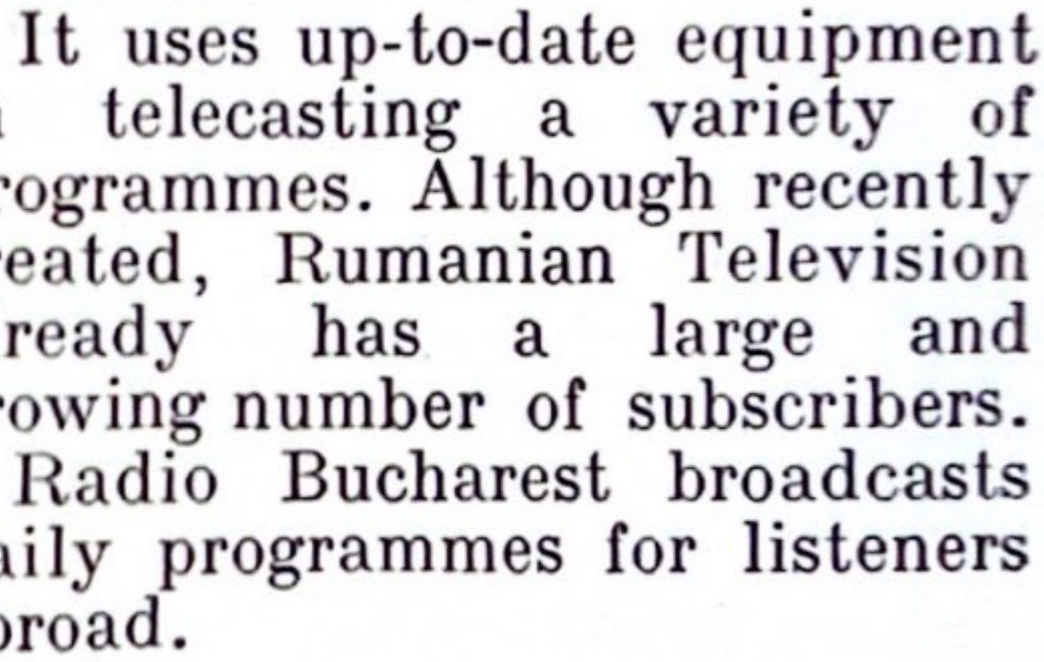
It uses up-to-date equipment in telecasting a variety of programmes. Although recently created, Rumanian Television already has a large and growing number of subscribers.

Radio Bucharest broadcasts daily programmes for listeners abroad.

Number of Radio, Radiorelay and Television Subscribers



Number of Broadcasting Stations



The Press and Publishing Houses. At present, more than 380 daily papers and periodicals appear in the Rumanian People's Republic, in Rumanian or in the languages of the national minorities. The newspapers have a total annual circulation of over 890,000,000.

The concert hall of the Bucharest Radio and Television

Carrying on the traditions of the progressive press and of the legal and the underground working-class papers of the period before August 23, 1944, the Rumanian press today is characterized by its deeply democratic approach, its lofty content in ideas, educative value, rallying power, and mass-scale circulation.

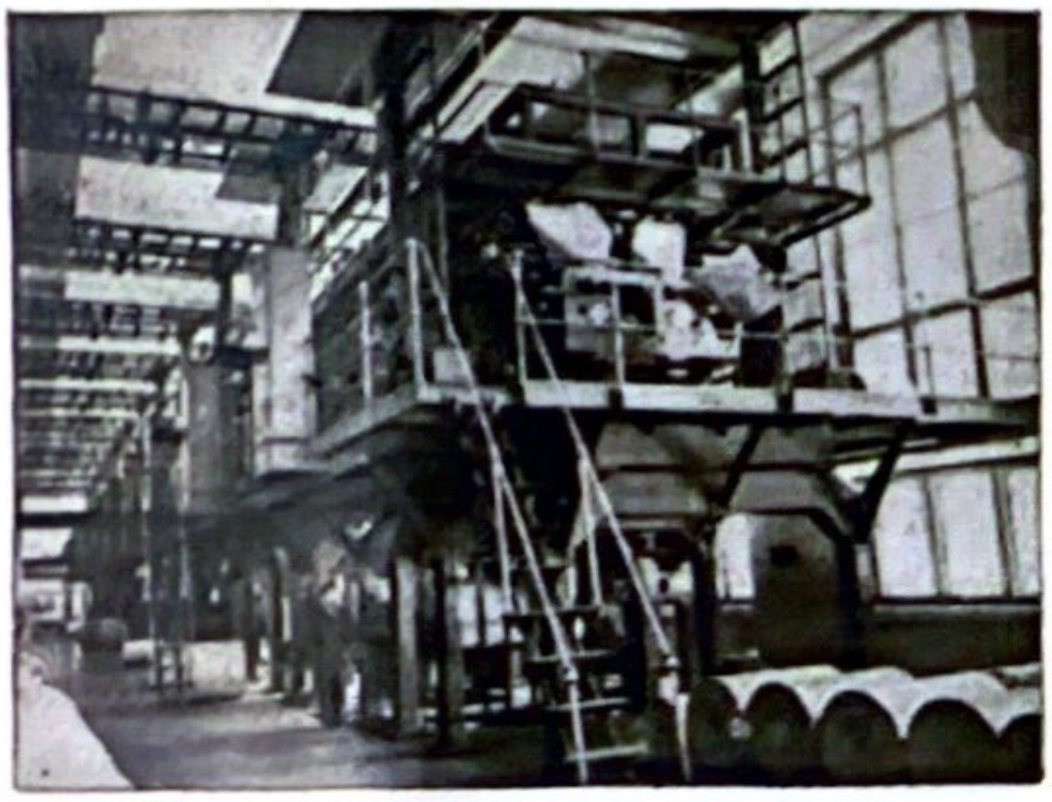
The principal daily papers are *Scînteia* (The Spark) which has a daily circulation of 950,000, *Romînia Liberă* (Free Rumania), *Scînteia Tineretului* (Young People's Spark), *Munca* (Labour), *Elöre* (Forward) published in Hungarian, *Neuer Weg* (New Road) published in German.

In the past, very few daily papers were published in the provinces; today there is at least one daily paper in every Region. In many regional centres there appear numerous periodicals. The total annual circulation of these periodicals exceeds 67,000,000.

Literature, art and science are covered by a number of central and regional magazines such as *Contemporanul* (The Contemporary), *Gazeta literară* (Literary Gazette), *Viaţa romînească* (Rumanian Life), *Luceafărul* (Evening Star), *Igaz Szó* (True Word) in Hungarian, *Neue Literatur* (New Literature) in German, *Novoi Zhivot* (New Life) in Serbian, *Tribuna* (The Tribune), *Utunk* (Our Road) and *Korunk* (Our Era), both in Hungarian, *Flacăra* (The Flame), *Új-Elet* (New Life) in Hungarian, *Ştiinţă şi tehnică* (Science and Technique), *Secolul XX* (20th Century), *Iaşul literar* (Literary Jassy), *Scrisul Bănăţean* (Writings from the Banat), etc.

The Rumanian Press Agency (*Agerpres*) daily keeps the

The big rotary press in the "Scînteia House" Printing Works



Rumanian press informed of the latest news from all over the world. It transmits daily news bulletins to foreign countries in several languages and publishes information bulletins in English, Russian, French, German, and Spanish, for the press abroad.

Rumanian journalists belong to the Journalists' Union of the R.P.R. which is affiliated to the International Organization of Journalists.

Bucharest. Central State Library

At present there are 14 central publishing houses which specialize in various fields.

Today the Bucharest press has at its disposal the big "Scînteia House" printing works, equipped with the most up-to-date plant.

Libraries. In the Rumanian People's Republic there are two big national public libraries, 35 libraries in the universities, nearly 6,000 special documentary libraries, more than 5,600 school libraries, and nearly 16,000 local public libraries. All these libraries total nearly 65,000,000 volumes.

The principal Rumanian libraries have permanent exchange relations for publications and other printed matter with many libraries the world over.

Folk Art and Folklore. The famous Rumanian carpets, national costumes, fabrics and embroideries, black and glazed pottery, the many household utensils skilfully carved in wood are the principal forms of Rumanian folk art.

Folklore holds an important place in the culture of the Rumanian people.

The folklore of earlier periods, which includes beautiful ballads such as *Miorița*, the *doina* (song of melancholy), legends, anecdotes and riddles, is carefully preserved by the people.

Would you like to have regular news of the life and realities in Rumania? Read Rumanian Review, Румынская литература, Revue Roumaine, Rumänische Rundschau, Rumania Today, Roumanie d'Aujourd'hui, Rumania (in Chinese), *Rumänien Heute, Rumania de Hoy, Народная Румыния, Arts in the R.P.R., L'art dans la R.P.R., Kunst in der RVR, Искусство в Р.Н.Р.*

Enquiries for Subscriptions should be sent to CARTIMEX, P.O.B. 134—135, Bucharest, Rumania

As regards books, the total annual circulation has reached about 42,000,000, the highest ever attained in this country.

Folklore is as diverse and manifold today as it has ever been.

Typical are the carol singing for the new year, the age-old *călușari* dance (for which a Rumanian dance-team won the first prize at the International Folk-Dance Festival at Llangollen in Wales in 1957), the wedding and harvest-gathering customs, etc.

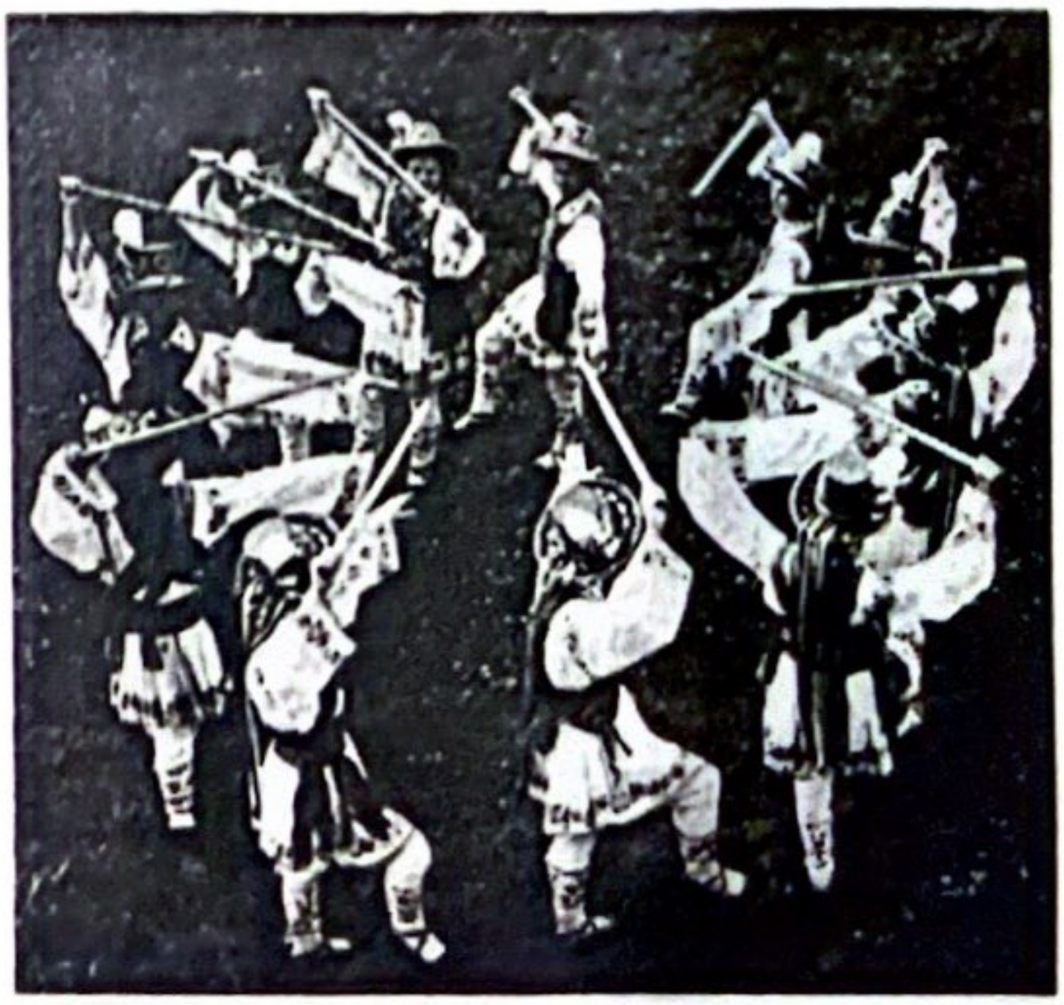
The struggle waged by the working class for the people's liberation from the yoke of the exploiters and from fascism gave rise to a new, revolutionary trend in folklore. The *H Doina* (in the Doftana prison the Communists were confined in the "H" cells with a view to exterminating them), the *Doftana Legend*, and others, are very popular today; they tell of the sufferings, moral force and iron resolve of the Communists.

Rumanian folk-dancing is outstanding for its great diversity and characteristic style. The quick, lively *hora*, *sîrba*, *briu*, *bătuta*, and many other dances have carried the fame of Rumanian dancing far beyond our borders.

Big ensembles and orchestras for folk dancing and folk music have been created. Among the best-known are the "Barbu Lăutaru" folk music orchestra, the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Union of Working Youth Song and Dance Ensemble, and the ensembles of the Bucharest People's Council and the Railway workers.

The people's democratic system has created a series of institutions for the study, collection and cultivation of folklore and folk art, in the past greatly neglected. The most important among them are the Folklore Institute, which possesses a collection of more than 70,000 various folklore pieces, valuable manuscripts, studies, etc.; the Institute of Literary History and Folklore of the R.P.R. Academy, as well as the Folk Art Museum and the Village Museum, both in Bucharest, the last-named including village houses, and over 12,000 ethnographic and folk-art specimens; the Transylvanian Ethnographic Museum at Cluj and the Ethnographic Museum of Moldova at Jassy.

The age-old Rumanian "Călușari" folk dance



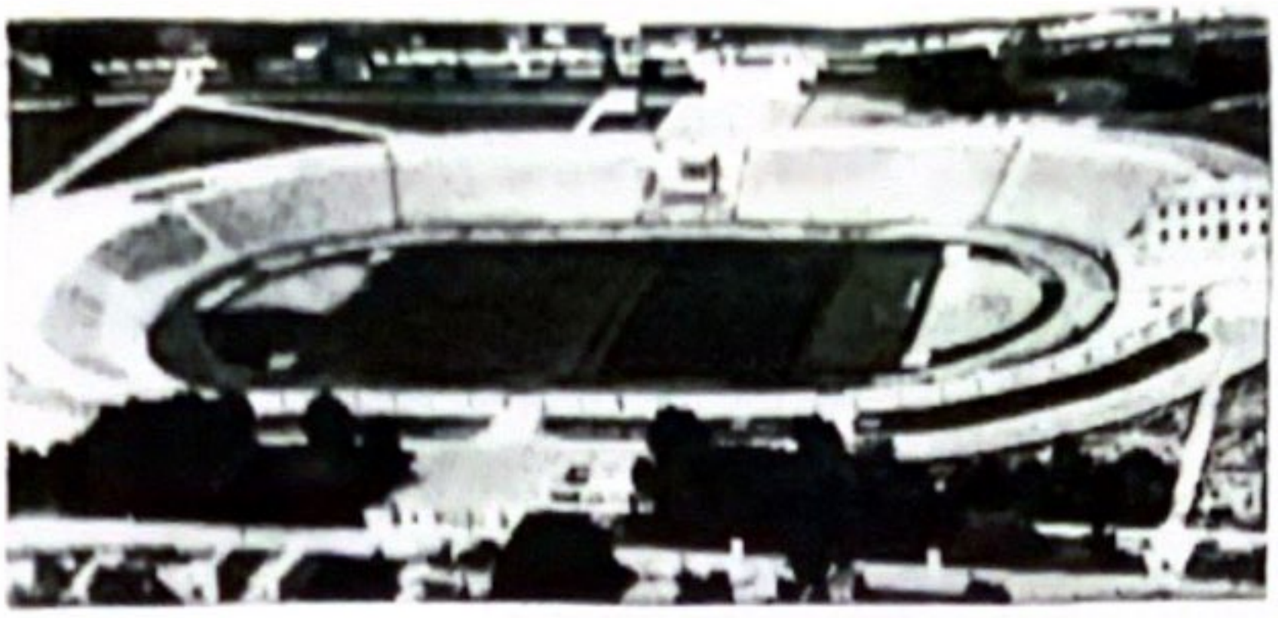
The big stadium in the "23 August" sports park, Bucharest

SPORTS

A significant feature of sporting life in Rumania today is that its gates have been opened wide to all; the Physical Culture and Sports Union has a membership of more than 2,400,000 with a nation-wide total of over 8,900 clubs and associations which are intensely active in many sports.

In the Rumanian People's Republic today no less than 37 sports are practised, from association football, still the most popular of all, to judo, archery, and the age-old, genuinely Rumanian sport of *oina*. The sports associations and clubs are controlled by 24 federations. Many of the sports were first introduced after the Liberation; among them are handball and canoeing. Despite that, the Rumanian handball teams (both men and women) are world champions, and Rumanian canoeists won many medals at the Melbourne and Rome Olympics and at world and European championships. In 1958 alone, Rumanian sportsmen set 9 world and European records, 5 Balkan records and 281 all-Republican records in various sports, winning 19 gold medals as world and European champions, 25 silver and 24 bronze medals. At the Olympic Games in Melbourne in 1956 Rumania won five gold, three silver and five bronze medals, finishing eleventh out of a total of 67 competing countries; at Rome in 1960 the Rumanians won three gold, one silver and six bronze medals, finishing tenth out of 85 competing countries according to the number of medals won, and eleventh in the unofficial points placings.

The "Dynamo" sports park, Bucharest



Constantza. The sports stadium built of white stone

As a result of the favourable conditions created by the people's democratic system, Rumanian sport has acquired a broad mass character. Year after year, millions of young people take part in traditional mass-scale competitions like the Youth Spartakiad, the Village Spartakiad, the Oilworkers' Spartakiad, the Farmers' Cup, etc.

The progress of Rumanian sport is due to the fine facilities created by the people's democratic system; many new stadia and sports parks have been built, and more than 100 specialized enterprises today produce over 450 different lines of sports goods and equipment.

The R.P.R. holds membership of 31 international sports governing bodies, and the Rumanian Olympic Committee is in touch with 95 National Olympic Committees.

Enjoying the first snow

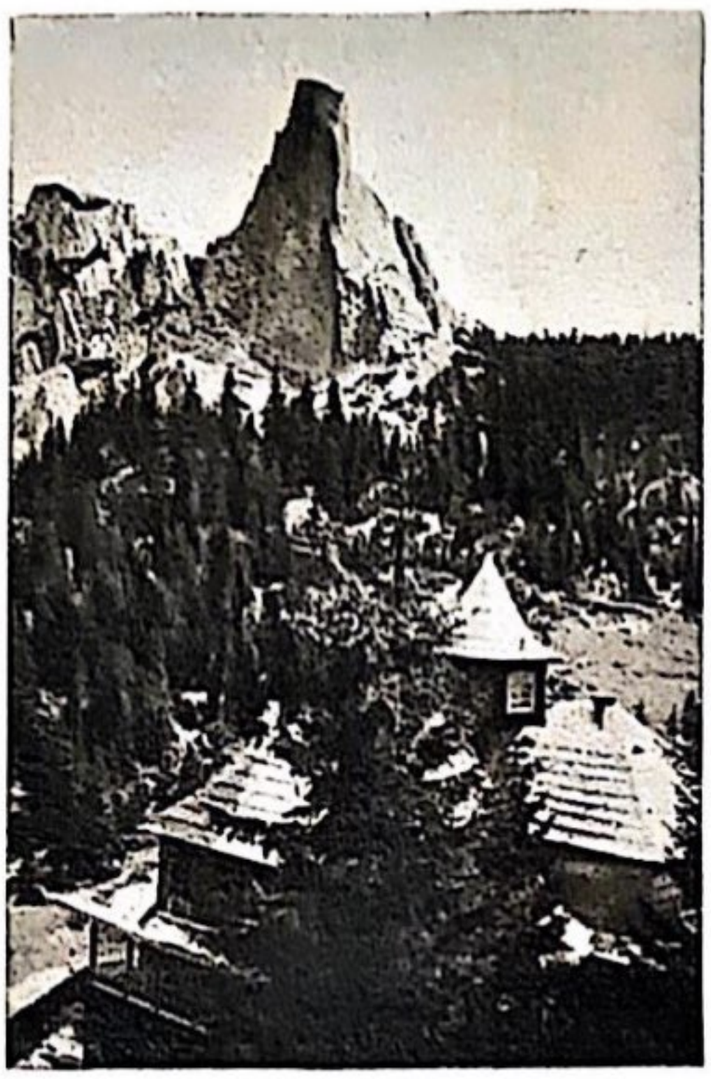
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF RUMANIA

By virtue of geographical situation, climate, and variety of relief Rumania is an ideal tourist country, offering an extraordinary variety of scenic beauties within a comparatively small area. In short time and in conditions of perfect comfort, tourists can visit dozens of picturesque places, see many interesting sights and historical vestiges, and equally interesting modern buildings.

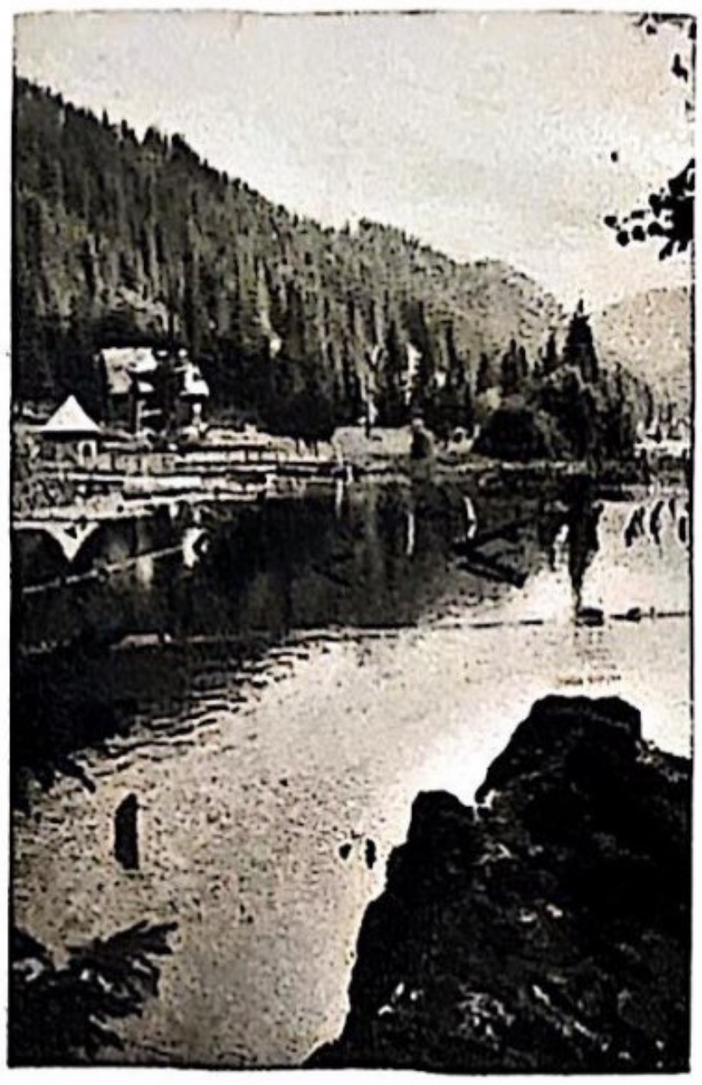
The *Carpathians* with peaks rising to over 8,000 feet, the Transylvanian *plateau*, the *hills* rich in vineyards and orchards which girdle the slopes of the Carpathians, the fertile *plain* which extends to the *Danube floodland*, the poetic *Black Sea* with its sun-bathed shore, and the *Danube Delta*, unique of its kind in Europe — these are the varied attractions of Rumanian scenery.

If until a few years ago Rumania was rarely visited and far too little known, today it has become a most attractive tourist centre. It is visited by those who like to spend their holidays on sunny beaches as well as by daring cragsmen, by investigators of folklore, and by connoisseurs of choice wines, by hunters and anglers; by more mature travellers who seek recreation and treatment in the spas, by youthful sightseers keen to tour the towns, villages and mountains, by motorists and campers. The tastes and interests of all are catered for in Rumania. From the snowy crests of the Carpathians to the sunny Black Sea Coast a succession of fascinating sights unfolds itself before the traveller who is deeply impressed by the daily process of change which the far-reaching, nation-wide industrialization and building campaign is bringing about in the towns. And enchanting Nature is never far removed from this great process of change. A pleasant feature is the attention devoted to guests from abroad and the excellent tourist services organized by the National Travel Office "Carpaţi." The Rumanian people endear themselves to their visitors; cheerful, sometimes exuberant, sincere in all their ways and therefore also in their boundless hospitality, they do much

The gorges of the Olt at Cozia



The chalet and "Pietrele Doamnei" peaks in the Rarău massif



Lacul Roşu (The Red Lake)

to make pleasant and enjoyable a tourist trip to Rumania. Their ardent wish to raise their homeland to the level of the most advanced countries has not caused them to neglect the treasures of folk art, which they preserve according to millenary tradition.

Rumania Is Easily Accessible from Any Part of the World. Rumania is situated in an area of intense European traffic.

Its territory is traversed by many of the principal east-west and north-south communication routes which link Central Europe with Eastern Europe and the Baltic with the Mediterranean.

Railways. Through trains such as the Arlberg Express, the Danubius Express, the Belgrade-Bucharest Express, and the Carpat Express, with sleeping-cars and dining-cars, are routed across Rumanian territory, linking Bucharest with other European capitals.

The Rumanian State Railways (C. F. R.) network totals over 7,500 miles, many new lines having been built since the establishment of the people's power.

Seats may be reserved on all Rumanian fast, express, and Diesel trains. Seats and sleeping berths may be booked at C.F.R. travel agencies not more than five days and not less than three hours before the departure of the train.

Principal Railway Travel Agencies

Bucharest: I 12, Calea Victoriei (for information on international travel, dial 14.49.61)

Arad: 18, Bulevardul Republicii

Bacău: 18, Strada Nicolae Bălcescu

Braşov: 2, Strada Republicii

Cluj: 9, Piaţa Libertăţii

Craiova: 33, Calea Lenin

Jassy: 22, Strada Republicii

Oradea: 2, Strada Republicii

Timişoara: 1 A, Bulevardul 30 Decembrie

Inland Navigation. In Rumanian inland navigation the Danube is of outstanding importance. It flows through eight

countries and three capitals, providing cheap passenger and goods transport between Passau in the German Federal Republic and Sulina in the R.P.R. Of the Danube's entire course, 671 miles, from Bazias to the Black Sea, pass through Rumanian territory.

The NAVROM (Board of Civil Navigation) fleet operates the following regular passenger boat services: Brăila-Sulina; Brăila-Chilia-Periprava; Măcin — Brăila; Galatzi-Brăila; Tulcea-Sf. Gheorghe; Brăila-Mărașu; Călărași-Ostrov; Turnu Severin-Gruia; Moldova Veche-Orșova; Timișoara-Otelek, as well as Danube ferries at several points.

Maritime transport. Constantza is the biggest Rumanian seaport through which pass the main communications with the ports on the Black Sea (Odessa, Varna) and on the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean and the Mediterranean: Istanbul, Piraeus, Alexandria, Beirut, Latakia, etc. On arrival at Constantza passengers can continue their journey in Rumania by air, rail, or road.

Tourists can join Black Sea and Mediterranean cruises on board the Rumanian M/S "Transylvania," a 6,672-ton, 22-knot luxury vessel. The cruises are organized by the National Travel Office "Carpați."

Air travel. Air transport is handled by the TAROM (Rumanian Air Transport Company) whose up-to-date aircraft link Bucharest with other large Rumanian towns and with Moscow, Prague, Berlin, Copenhagen, Budapest, Vienna, Brussels, Paris, Sofia, Warsaw, Belgrade and Athens. Bucharest is also a stopping place or terminus for the AEROFLOT, CSA, DH, SABENA, MALEV, LOT, and AUA airlines.

The capital cities above-mentioned provide direct air connections with the other principal cities of the world.

Information on Rumanian air services can be obtained from TAROM, 16, Bulevardul Republicii, Bucharest, telephone 15.22.54.

For Air Travel by T A R O M please apply to the following Agencies abroad:

Amsterdam: KLM, 1—3, Leideseplein; Athens: M. J. Allalouf & Co., 2, VenizelosAvenue; Belgrade: JAT, Revolucije 17; Berlin: DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA, 18, Strausberger Platz; Bombay: AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL, Mahatma Gandhi Road; Brussels: SABENA, 35,

The Danube in the Cazane Gorges

Rue Cardinal Mercier; Budapest: MALEV, Dorottya utca 2; Cairo: MISRAIR, Opera Square; Copenhagen: SAS, Hammerichsgade; Moscow: AEROFLOT, Razina 9; Paris: AIR FRANCE, 119, Champs Elysées (III e); Prague: CSA, Namesti Republiky 8, and TAROM, ul. Na Mustaku; Sofia: TARSO, Pl. Narodno Sobranje 12; Stockholm: SAS, Flygcity Norrmalmstorg 1; Vienna: AUA, Opernring 13; Warsaw: LOT, Pl. Konstytucj 3; Zurich: SWISSAIR, Hauptbahnhof.

Road Transport. Lying in the path of motorists travelling from Western Europe to eastern countries and, generally speaking, of tourists traversing the continent in different directions, Rumania is very easy of access. The international trunk road London-Istanbul traverses Rumania, passing through the largest towns — Oradea, Cluj, Sibiu, Braşov, Bucharest — and through famous tourist regions like the Timiş and Prahova valleys, with their wonderful health and winter sports resorts.

The total mileage of the road network is nearly 62,000. Part of this, and especially the trunk roads linking the capital with the other big towns and the frontier, have been modernized in recent years under the people's power.

Foreign citizens may drive motor-vehicles on Rumanian public roads only on condition they possess international driving licences.

Motorists must drive on the right side of the road. The maximum permissible speed in built-up areas is 40 kilometres (roughly 25 miles) per hour.

For information on motoring matters, tourists may apply to the Automobile Association of the R.P.R. which is affiliated to the F.I.A. The R.P.R. Automobile Association is the counterpart of Automobile Clubs in other countries and has the same attributes. Its offices are at 112, Calea Victoriei, Bucharest, telephone 15.74.11.

How to Get a Tourist Visa for Rumania. Foreign tourists may visit Rumania both individually and in groups, applying to any travel or tourist agency abroad acting on behalf of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi." For further information, those interested may also apply direct to: Oficiul Naţional de Turism "Carpaţi," 10, Bulevardul Republicii, telegraphic address: CARPATURIST.

After choosing a route, the tourist hands his passport to the travel agency representing the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," which secures a tourist visa for Rumania from the relevant diplomatic representative of the R.P.R. There are no forms to fill in, no photographs are required, and no charge is payable.

The visa is valid for any individual or collective means of transport.

Foreign currency. Visitors may introduce into Rumania

foreign currency in any quantity. This must be declared on entering the country. Foreign currency can be exchanged at the official exchange offices of the State Bank at the frontier, in the towns, in hotels, and at the agencies of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi." Possessors of tourist visas for Rumania have the benefit of a 150 per cent tourist bonus on the official exchange rate.

THE NATIONAL TRAVEL OFFICE "CARPAŢI"

The National Travel Office "Carpaţi," Bucharest, and its agencies at all frontier stations and in the principal towns throughout the country are at the disposal of foreign visitors for prospectuses and information, exchange of currency, hotel reservations, and sale of vouchers for all-in accommodation in hotels, bookings for excursions, permanent services of guides and interpreters, reservation of seats and sale of tickets for railway, airlines, and inter-urban bus services, booking and sale of tickets for entertainments, exhibitions, and international sporting events, hire of chauffeur-driven buses and cars, etc.

The National Travel Office "Carpaţi" is a state organization which has the exclusive handling of tourist traffic in Rumania. It is a member of the International Union of Official Touring Organizations (U.I.O.O.T.) with offices in Geneva.

Head Office and Management: 10, Bulevardul Republicii, Bucharest, telephone 14.51.69. Telegraphic address: CARPATURIST.

The National Travel Office "Carpaţi" is represented abroad by the following Travel Agencies:

ALBANIA — *Albturist*, Skanderbeg Place, Tirana; ARGENTINA — *Americantour*, Av. Cordoba 351, Buenos Aires; *American Express Co. Inc.*, Av. Cordoba 854, Buenos Aires; AUSTRIA — *American Express Co. Inc.*, Kärntnerring 14, Vienna; *Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro*, Friedrichstrasse 7, Vienna I; *Reisebüro Josefstadt*, Tuchlauben 13, Vienna I.; AUSTRALIA — *American Express Co. Inc.*, Berger House 82, Sydney; BELGIUM — *Agence de Voyages Galilée-Olympia*, 16, Av. Galilée, Brussels; *American Express Co. Inc.*, Shell Building 51, Rue Cantersteen, Brussels; *Cobeltour*, 119, Bd. Adolphe Max, Brussels; *Generalcar S. A.*, 1, Rue des Colonies, Brussels; SABENA, 35, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels; *Tranico*, 23 A, Rue du Trône, Brussels; *Vlaamse Toe-*

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Postal Services — Telecommunications. *Postal Services.* The charge for a simple or illustrated postcard is 0.75 lei for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and 1 leu for all other countries. The charge for unregistered letters is 1.20 lei for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and 1.60 lei for all other countries. The registration charge for all countries is 1.60 lei, the express charge 2.40 lei. Airmail charges vary according to distance from 0.10 lei for Bulgaria to 3.20 lei for America and 5.30 lei for Vietnam.

Telegraphic Service. Post-offices in the R.P.R. accept simple and urgent telegrams, telegrams with prepaid answer, post-restante telegrams and letter-telegrams (ELT and LT systems) for all countries. Telegrams may be handed in at any time of the day or night at all the large post-offices, and between 7.30 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. at the smaller offices. The charge per word varies according to locality and country of destination from 0.60 lei for Bulgaria to 10.10 lei for China (Hong Kong).

Telephone Service. International calls can be made from any telephone exchange or public trunk call-box (marked by visible signs on the roads) or from the telephone offices of the People's Councils. A 24-hour service is maintained in the capital at the Victoria I exchange (37, Calea Victoriei) and a 6 a.m. to midnight service in the other towns. No international calls may be made chargeable to the other side. Per-minute charges vary according to distance from 14.85 lei (3 minutes) for Bulgaria to 153

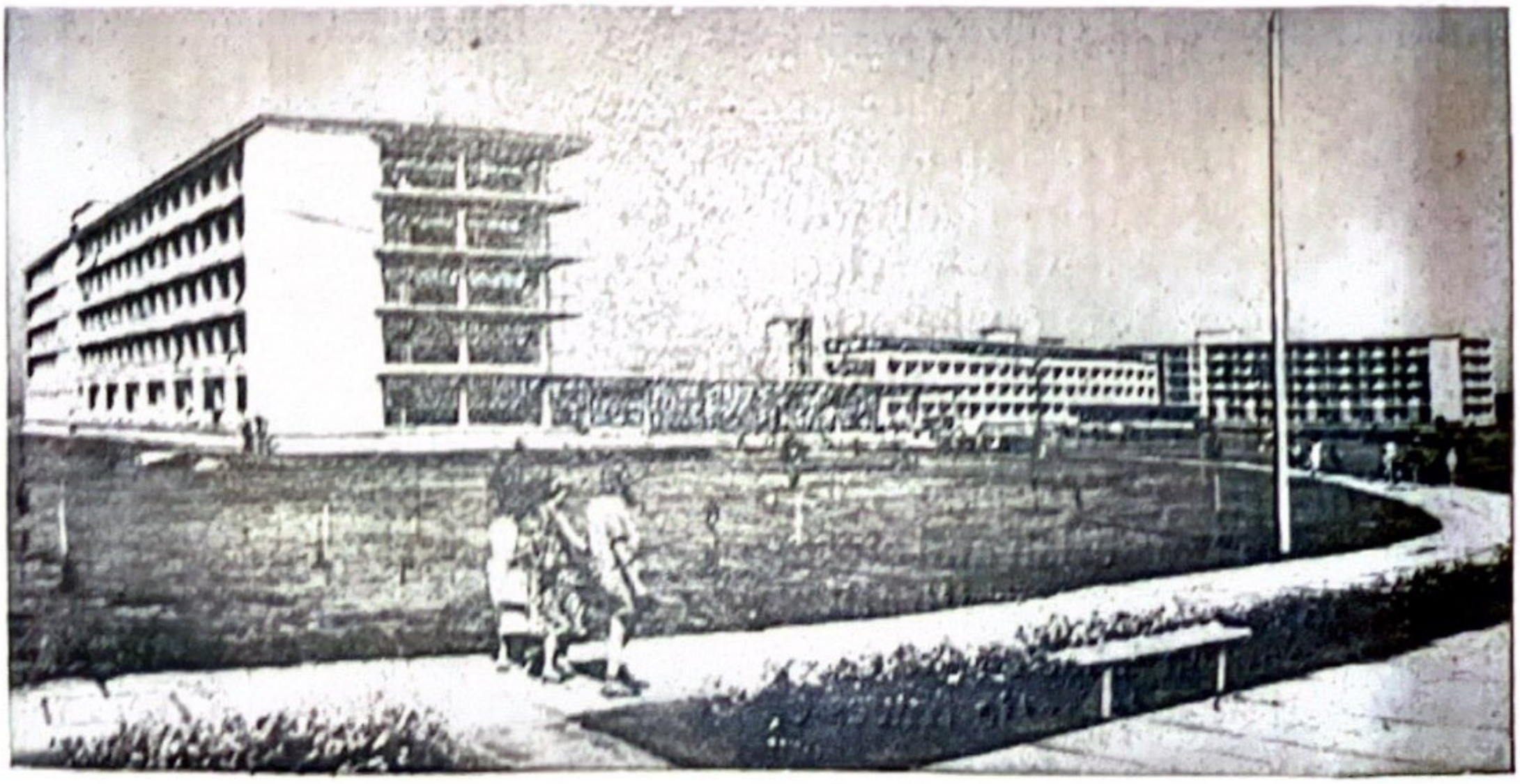
lei (3 minutes) for the U.S.A. (New York), and 158 lei (3 minutes) for Vietnam. For urgent calls the charge is double and for extra-urgent calls triple.

Rumania's Black Sea Coast Is at the Same Latitude as the Riviera. *Up-to-date Seaside Resorts with Beaches Facing East.* Few people know that Rumania's Black Sea Coast is one of the finest in Europe. Its position in the south-east corner of the country at the same latitude as Nice, Venice, Yalta, and Sochi, and especially the fact that its beaches face eastward give great efficacy to sun and brine cures there. This is due to the great wealth of ultra-violet rays generated by the refraction of sunlight on the vast mirror of the sea. Those who visit the Rumanian seaside resorts have the splendid spectacle of the sun rising from the waters of the sea. Visitors to these resorts can take sunbath at any time of the day over a period of 13—14 hours.

The resorts of Mamaia, Eforie, and Vasile Roaită have the added advantage of being situated between the sea and the freshwater Siutghiol and the salt Techirghiol lakes. Thus Mamaia has fine facilities for aquatic sport, and Eforie and Vasile Roaită up-to-date bathing installations where the mud of Lake Techirghiol, which is of animal, vegetal and mineral origin, is used most successfully in treating various rheumatic, gynaecological, and glandular complaints.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the broad beaches, thick-

Some of the newly built hotels at the seaside resort of Mamaia



Eforie, one of Rumania's finest Black Sea resorts

ly carpeted with silicious sand, rise the splendid new ultramodern hotel groups created specially for relaxation and recreation, spacious open-air theatre-cinemas, sports grounds, parks, restaurants, etc.

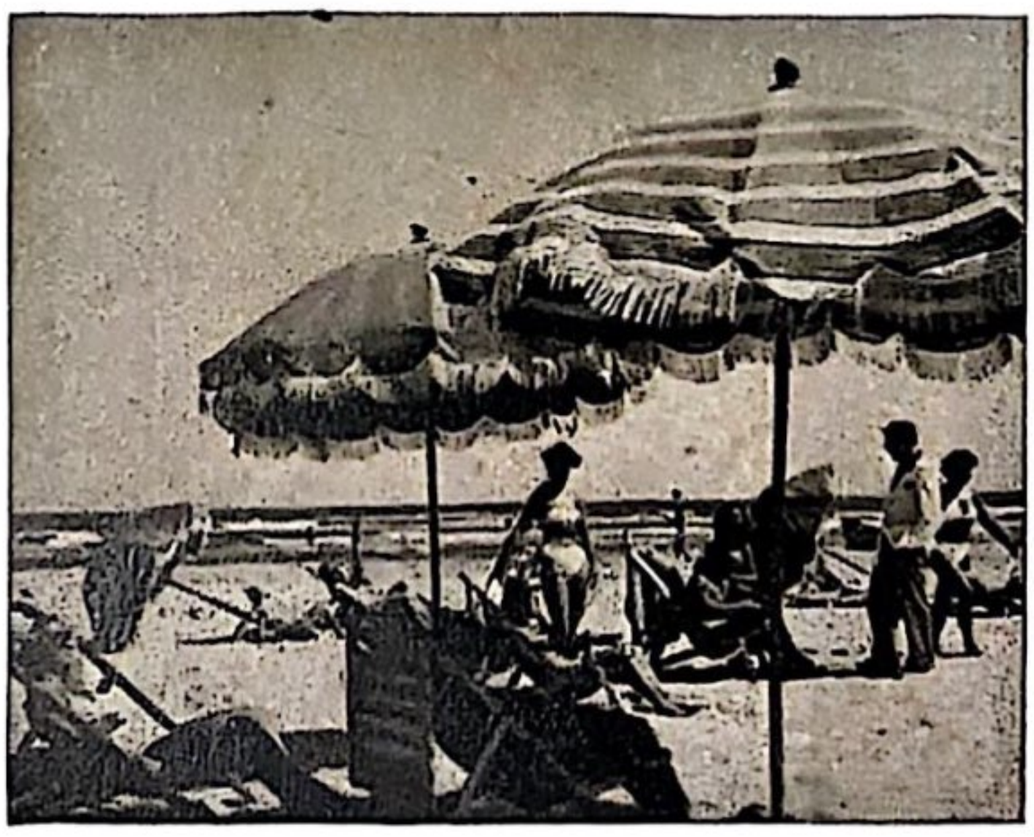
The Rumanian seaside resorts are linked among each other and with the port of Constantza by an up-to-date trunk-road with motorbus and trolleybus services. The distance from Bucharest to Constantza by the international highway is about 168 miles.

Vestiges of a Millenary Past. Apart from the polish and amenities of modern civilization, the Rumanian Black Sea Coast contains the enigmatic traces of a millenary past.

Just beneath its surface lie the vestiges of the many city-colonies built there by the ancient Greeks between the seventh and the third century B.C.: Tomi (Constantza), Histria, Kallatis (Mangalia), Axiopolis (Cernavodă), which later fell into the hands of the Romans. Those vestiges of ancient Greek and Roman civilization are being steadily brought to light on many sites of the Black Sea Coast: Constantza, Histria, Mangalia, Vasile Roaită, and elsewhere. There are ruins of palaces, temples, marble columns, statues, superb coloured mosaics.

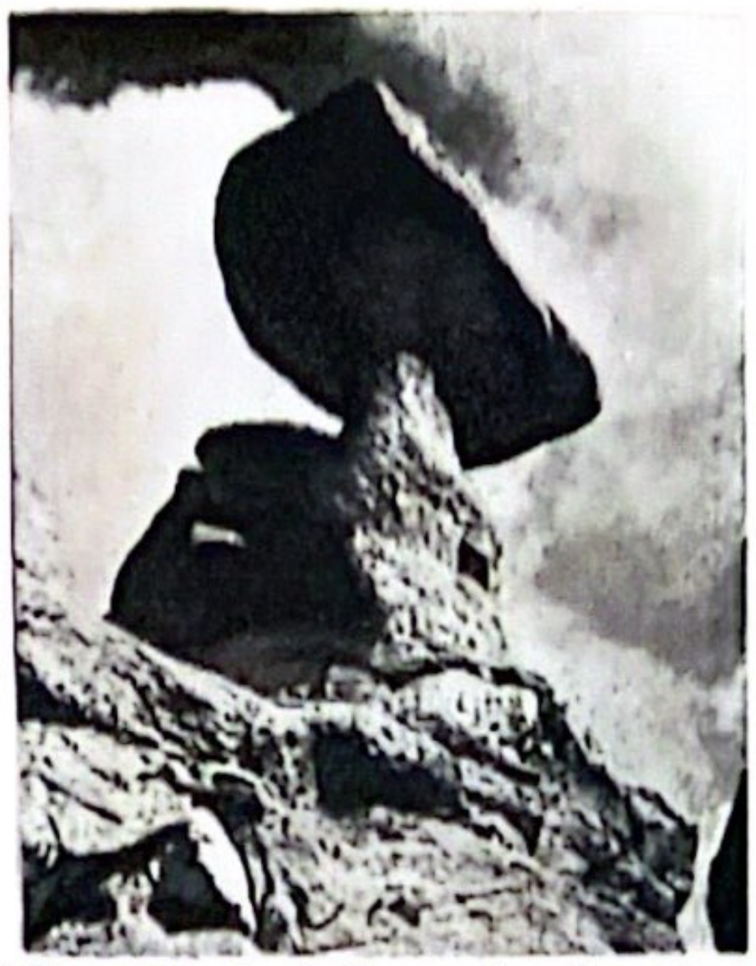
Millenary Tomi has today become an up-to-date port in full tide of development, where new buildings like the stadium, the railway station, the State Theatre, and blocks of flats

On the fine-grained sand beach at Mamaia



Mangalia, built on the site of the ancient Greek citadel of Kallatis on the Black Sea Coast

blend harmoniously with houses in the eastern style, church-towers, and minarets. Among the sights are an interesting archaeological museum, an open-air museum showing one of the biggest mosaic floorings in the world (some 1,800 square yards) dating from the second or third century, an aquarium with rare species from the Black Sea and other seas, and many other tourist attractions.



The "Babele" rocks in the Bucegi Mountains

The Carpathians — Paradise of Hikers, Climbers, and Winter Sports Enthusiasts. Rumania's mountain chain, the Carpathians, begins at the northern frontier and ends at the Danube, its length totalling some 560 miles. The chain sweeps around in a wide arc, with peaks about 8,000 feet high. It consists of the Eastern, Southern, and Western Carpathians, the last named forming the cord of the arc.

From the tourist's point of view, the Bucegi, Făgăraş, and Retezat massifs are of great interest. Among them, the *Bucegi Mountains* are the easiest of access for tourists. They are situated about 80 miles from Bucharest; the London-Istanbul international highway skirts their eastern slopes. The highest peak is Omul (8,225 feet). In this massif, the waters have cut deep and narrow valleys like that of the Ialomiţa; there are many caves, among which that of the Ialomiţa is the chief tourist attraction. The very favourable position of the Bucegi along the upper Prahova Valley, the beauty and grandeur of the mountain scenery there, and the fine opportunities they offer for excursions and rock-climbing make them one of the outstanding tourist centres of the Rumanian Carpathians. Variety of relief makes the Bucegi an ideal skiing region. The principal ski-runs are the Valea cu Brazi, the central portion of the Valea Albă, the Poiana Tîrlelor,

The Sphynx in the Bucegi Mountains

A highway in the Prahova Valley

and a portion of the Valea Cerbului.

Fine Health and Winter Sports Resorts. At the foot of the Bucegi, extending along the international highway, is one of the most attractive tourist regions in the country, the picturesque Prahova Valley, which offers a wealth of scenic beauty and facilities to hikers and winter sports enthusiasts. From the health resorts of Sinaia (altitude 2,770 feet) and Predeal (3,477 feet) excursions and climbing tours, both easier and more difficult, can be made to various attractively situated chalets. At some distance northwest of the Prahova Valley, is the health and winter sports resort of Poiana Braşov (altitude 3,347 feet) which lies on a table-land adjoining Mount Postăvarul. Sinaia has ideal ski and tobogganing runs; Predeal and Poiana Braşov also have ski-jumps. Poiana Braşov has three of them, in addition to a cableway, an ice-stadium, etc.

Comfortable hotels with fine restaurants ensure pleasant recreation for tourists who spend their holidays in these resorts.

For Mountain Grandeur, the Făgăraş Range Is the Finest in the Carpathians. Over a length of some 43 miles, there are more than fifty peaks exceeding 7,000 feet in height, culminating in Moldoveanul (8,344 feet) and Negoiul (8,317 feet). Magnificent rocky peaks, rare, exquisite flowers, the splendours of foaming waterfalls and glacial lakes — such are the sights which the Făgăraş Range offers to tourists.

Mountaineering in this massif is much facilitated by well-marked paths as well as chalets

Poiana Braşov. The cableway on Mount Postăvarul

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

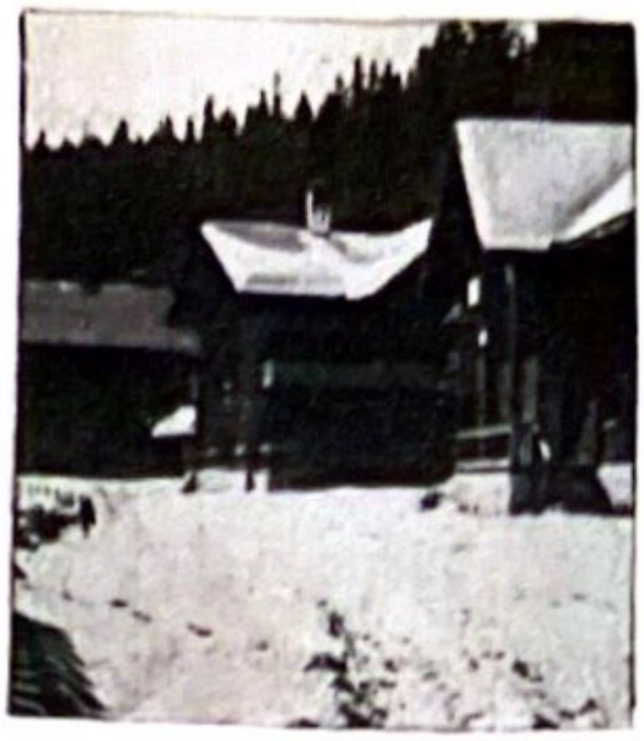
COMMUNICATIONS

- Railways
- Highways
- Air-lines
- Navigable Waterways
- Maritime Shipping-lines
- International Air-lines

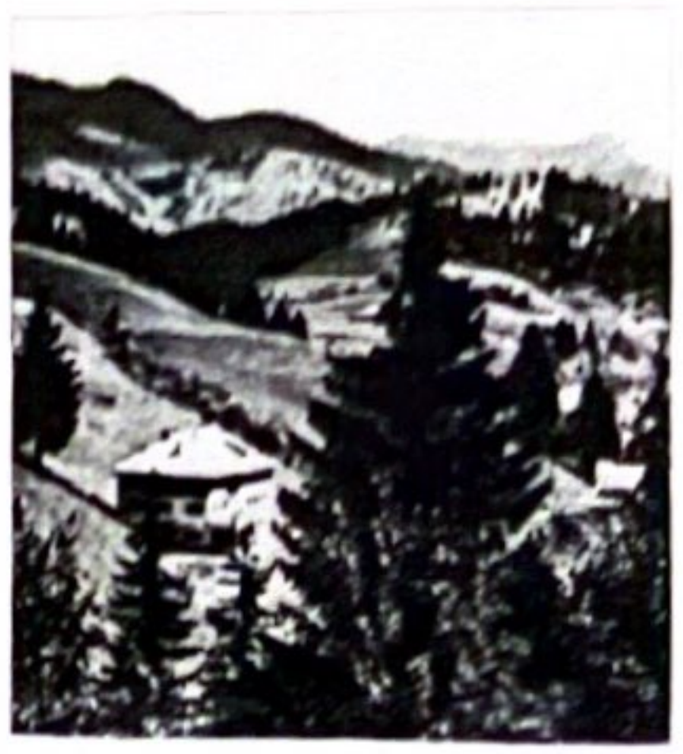
situated in the valleys and just below the summits.

One of the most interesting tours is that starting from the town of Sibiu and passing through the Bîlea Valley to the Bîlea Cascade Chalet at 4,050 feet. From here, a path giving a magnificent view of the Bîlea Cascade leads spirally upward to the hospitable Bîlea Lake Chalet (6,676 feet). The slopes around the lake abound in admirable ski-runs, conditions being specially favourable for skiers in the spring.

The Retezat Massif lies farther to the west forming part of the Southern Carpathians. Among its principal peaks are the Zănoaga (7,430 feet), Judele (7,800 feet), Bucura (7,990 feet), Peleaga (8,232 feet), Păpușa (7,805 feet), etc. The most characteristic feature of the Retezat's wild and chaotic scenery are its alpine lakes which number more than seventy, all situated at altitudes exceeding 6,000 feet; known to the local inhabitants as "eyes of sea," they are the remnants of the former glaciers of the Retezat. Some of these mountain lakes are found as high up as 7,200 feet.



A view of Păltiniș



Lake Bîlea and chalet in the Făgăraș Mountains

A glacial lake in the Retezat Mountains

The Danube Delta: a Tourist's Paradise. The Danube completes its 1,750-mile course by flowing into the Black Sea through a number of arms, the most important of which are the Chilia, the Sulina, and the Sf. Gheorghe, enclosing the 434,000-hectare (nearly 1,700 square miles) wonder world of the Delta.

Nowhere in Europe is there a richer fauna and flora than

at the mouths of the Danube. Its waters, land, and floating islands are covered with a lush profusion of vegetation — thick reed forests, the pearly carpets of water-lilies, rootless plants, wild grasses, tangled forests of an equatorial type. Unique of its kind in Europe, the Danube Delta is the home of an infinite variety of wild life. Millions of birds use it as a stopping place on their annual migrations; over three hundred species have been counted, some of which come from the Mediterranean region and others from the Arctic regions, Siberia, and South-East Asia. A characteristic denizen of the Delta is the pelican, which lives in colonies. Furred game in the Delta includes wild boar, wolf, lynx, otter, ermine, mink, fox, hare, musk-rat, and — a late arrival — the Ennot dog, an animal which is extremely rare in Europe.

Windmills in the Danube Delta

The fish of the Delta include some sixty different fresh-water and Black Sea species of which sturgeon are in the greatest demand for the caviare they yield.

The value of the Delta is not restricted to the strange, troubling beauty of its scenery. Its great reed forests and abundance of fish constitute wealth which in recent years has been turned to account on a large and increasing scale. Near Brăila, a cellulose combine to process the vast quantities of reed has been recently commissioned. Built in co-operation with the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Polish People's Republic, this big new works is equipped with the most up-to-date plant.

The Bucharest-Tulcea airline makes the Delta easily accessible to tourists. From Tulcea, by fast motor-launches and other craft, they continue their trip down the Sulina arm of the Danube and thence into the maze of canals cut through the reeds. Excursion trips organized by the National Travel Office "Carpaţi" include visits to picturesque fishermen's villages, fisheries, and many beauty spots which have an appeal all their own. Holiday-makers in the Black Sea resorts can use the

Constantza-Tulcea airline to visit the Delta.

Fine Camping Facilities in Rumania. Those who are keen on camping will find in Rumania not only a great diversity of picturesque scenery, but also up-to-date roads, a pleasant climate, especially in summer and autumn, and a great abundance of fruit and other food.

The National Travel Office "Carpați" offers to tourists from abroad specially adapted camping sites; this applies alike for individual visitors or groups, whether or not they possess tents of their own. Among those sites are:

The "*1 MAI*" Spa situated near the western frontier, five miles from the town of Oradea. The mild climate of the region, as well as the springs and thermal-water lake for which the resort is renowned, favour the growth of *Casthalea thermalis*, a very rare species of giant water-lily, which is protected under the law for preservation of treasures of Nature.

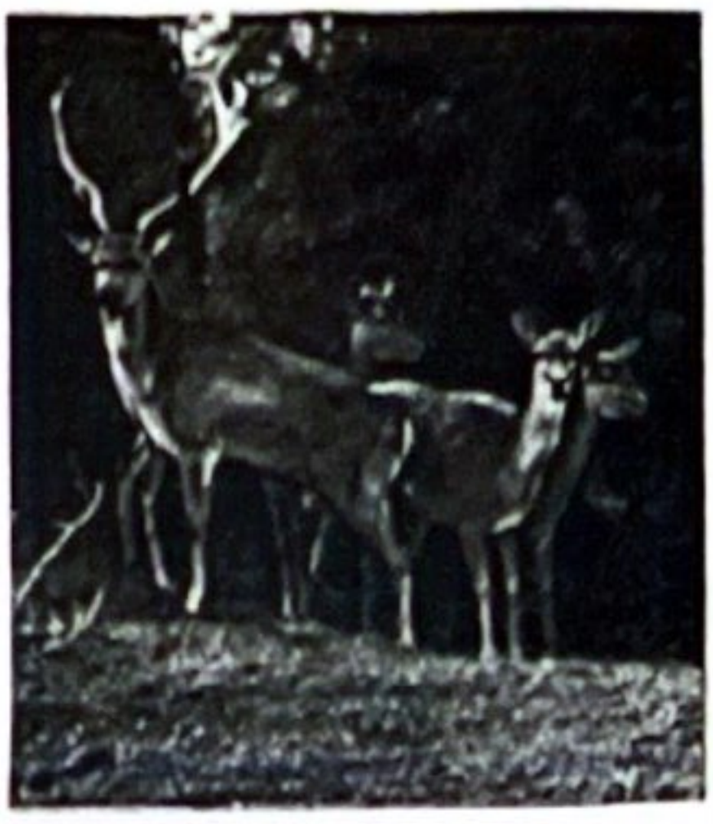
Predeal, a health resort situated at an altitude of 3,477 feet in the picturesque Prahova Valley. It is the starting point of fifteen tourist routes across the Bucegi or to its various peaks, several of which exceed 7,000 feet. Predeal is three hours distant from Bucharest by road.

Băneasa Forest, fifteen minutes distant from Bucharest by road. Its calm repose, undisturbed except by the singing of birds, is in sharp contrast to the turmoil of swarming town life nearby. It has deer and pheasant parks, a zoological garden, and restaurants.

Mamaia, an up-to-date Black Sea resort. The camping site is on the other side of the road bordering the beach; nearby are also the aquatic sports facilities on Lake Siutghiol. Trolleybus and motorbus services link Mamaia with Constantza, just over three miles away, and with the other seaside resorts of Eforie, Vasile Roaită, Mangalia, etc.

Rumania — a Fine Game Country. Rumania abounds in game, of which a wide variety of species live in beautifully picturesque surroundings, attracting increasing numbers of sportsmen from abroad. The extensive forests of the Carpathians and the hilly regions, as well as the Danube Delta, are excellent game regions, favouring the development of many species which grow to a great size; Rumanian game trophies have aroused much interest at international exhibitions. Not long ago, a record stag, whose antlers, weighing 33 lbs., were rated at 242.46 points by the

Lying in wait at the clearing



Stag and hinds in a Carpathian forest

Are you a keen hunter? Then time your visit to Rumania according to the game season as given below (showing the seasons for the various species):

Species	Season	Region
Carpathian red deer	September 1-November 30	Eastern Carpathians
Roe deer	September 1 — October 31	Banat, Crişana, Braşov, and Cluj Regions
Fallow deer	June 1 — October 31	Banat, Crişana, Braşov, and Cluj Regions
Chamois	September 1-November 30	In the Retezat and Făgăraş Mountains
Bear	March 1 — January 15	Eastern Carpathians and Rodna Range
Wild boar	August 5 — February 28	The sub-Carpathian region
Hare	November 1—January 31	Throughout the country
Pheasants	November 1—January 31	Banat and Crişana Regions
Black cock (wood-cock)	April 1 — May 15	Southern and Eastern Carpathians
Quail	August 15 — March 20	All regions
Wild ducks	August 15 — March 20	Danube Delta and flood-land
Wild geese	August 1 — March 20	Danube Delta and flood-land

All further information supplied and permits issued through the ASOCIAŢIA GENERALĂ A VÎNĂTORILOR ŞI PESCARILOR SPORTIVI DIN REPUBLICA POPULARĂ ROMÎNĂ (General Association of Hunters and Anglers of the Rumanian People's Republic).

international scale, was shot in the Bacău Region by a hunter from the German Federal Republic. Very fine results can be obtained not only from stag shooting, but also in hunting chamois, bear, fallow deer, wild boar, lynx, and feathered game, among which the principal attraction is the Danube Delta pelican.

The hunting regions are provided with pavilions, chalets, hiding places, paths, etc. The National Travel Office "Carpați" organizes hunting and angling in the Danube Delta.

Rumania — Home of the Best-preserved Folklore in Europe. A rich artistic tradition rooted in the most distant past of Rumania forms the background to her great wealth of folk art.

Rumanian folk art is robust, optimistic; it has a strong emotional appeal. To create beautiful things is a very widespread preoccupation, for almost every object, whatever its practical purpose or destination, has its artistic features. Symmetry of form, harmony of proportions, colour, and decorative design tell of the wealth of fantasy which has produced such a wide variety of folk art in this country.

There is much artistic merit in the designs and colouring of ceramics. Equally interesting are the carpets woven by the peasants, the objects carved in bone and metal, painting on glass, and wood-carving.

Even the most unpretentious houses show admirable harmony and originality of architectural design. Some gates are like triumphal arches. The frontages of the houses are adorned with wood-carvings and sometimes with ceramic or painted ornaments.

Nearly every region has preserved its own specific decorative designs for carpets, towels, and table-cloths; vivid colouring and a wide variety of vegetal and animal ornaments are found in all.

Among the various aspects of folk art, national costume best expresses the artistic skill and fantasy of the Rumanian people.

The National Travel Office "Carpați" organizes excursion trips to various regions of the country where the folklore is of special interest.

Cruises by M/S "TRANSYLVANIA" Combined with Tourist Trips to Rumania. Black Sea and Mediterranean cruises by the M/S "Transylvania" are organized under the auspices of the National Travel Office "Carpați." On these cruises, tourists before embarking at Constantza and other ports can

visit Bucharest, capital of Rumania, the Rumanian Black Sea Coast, and other picturesque regions. The M/S "Transylvania" (6,672 tons gross) is a luxury vessel fitted out for pleasure cruises. It affords excellent accomodation for 388 passengers in de-luxe, first-class, second-class, and tourist cabins.

Tourist Routes Including Famous Vineyards. Tourists in Rumania are offered opportunities to sample wines for which prizes have been awarded at many international contests including those held at Ljubljana (1957, 1958 and 1960), Budapest (1958), and Montpellier (1958). The fact that countries like France and Italy, with their long-standing tradition in the viticultural line, import Rumanian wines speaks for the latter's quality. Tourist trips organized by the National Travel Office "Carpați" include visits to famous viticultural centres like Valea Călugărească, Murfatlar, Odobești, Panciu, Drăgășani, Cotnari, Segarcea, etc.; on such trips, the tourists sample the wines.

The climate, the fertile soil, and good husbandry combine to ensure — in addition to famous wines — an abundance of fruit in Rumania all the year round. Many different species of fruits ripen in Rumania between May and the late autumn. We mention strawberries, raspberries, cherries, morello-cherries, apricots, pears, apples, peaches, melons, grapes, quinces, walnuts, etc.; they are available everywhere in special fruit shops, and in the markets, where they are sold directly by the producers.

Thus, tourists visiting Rumania have the opportunity for a most enjoyable "fruit cure."

Tourist Trips and Holidays in Rumania. The National Travel Office "Carpați" makes available to tourists — both individually and in groups — a wide range of trips, including holidays at the seaside and in the mountains and visits to the most picturesque and interesting regions of Rumania.

The Bucharest sight-seeing tours include: "Bucharest — Garden City" (3 days); "Art Treasures of Bucharest" (3 days); "Bucharest and Its Environs" (4 days); "Bucharest, Centre of Folklore" (4 days); "Architectural Monuments of Bucharest" (4 days).

Visitors to Rumania also have the choice of many other routes, including the other principal towns and the most picturesque regions. One of them includes Bucharest, the Prahova Valley mountain region, and the Danube Delta.

Another trip, which lasts 18 days, enables the tourist to know Rumanian folklore. It includes stops in Wallachian regions and villages, in the Făgăraș mountain district, in the centre of the Transylvanian plateau including the region of Sibiu, etc.

Routes for motorists 'raverse the whole country. Modern highways from the frontiers converge on Bucharest, the capital, as follows: from the U.S.S.R., traversing the ancient town of Jassy and famous viticultural regions; from Hungary, across the Transylvanian plateau, *via* the towns of Oradea, Cluj, Sibiu, Brașov, and the Prahova Valley; from Bulgaria, through the Danube port of Giurgiu; from Yugoslavia, *via* the towns of Timișoara, Arad, Deva, Sibiu, Brașov, and the Prahova Valley.

Interesting programmes lasting a fortnight are organized for those who wish to spend their holidays in the mountains or at the seaside.

The National Travel Office "Carpați" provides suitable programmes as well as all the services for hunters, campers, researchers into the arts and history, etc.

On arrival in any of the towns, spas, or other health resorts included in the tourist trips organized by the National Travel Office "Carpați," foreign visitors will have occasion to know traditional Rumanian hospitality.

Everywhere, they will be met with kindly solicitude; every facility will be provided for them to spend a pleasant holiday on Rumanian soil, whether it be on the sunny shores of the Black Sea, in the picturesque mountain resorts of the Carpathians, in various towns which they will visit, or in the fascinating Danube Delta.

The hotels in which they will stay will provide them with up-to-date comfort and a "home-from-home" atmosphere. The skilled and very obliging personnel will do everything to ensure that the visitors feel entirely at their ease.

In its role as host, the National Travel Office "Carpați" takes all the necessary steps to provide the best accomodation for the country's visitors. The best hotels are given below, for each town separately.

Bucharest. Visitors to the capital of Rumania are invariably charmed by its abundant verdure — its many parks and gardens, its green belts. At all hours until late at night there is animation on the boulevards, in the parks, in the restaurants, snack-bars, and tea-

The new square of the Palace of the Republic, Bucharest

In the Cişmigiu Gardens, Bucharest

rooms. More than 100 open-air restaurants with orchestras and folk music bands, which impart gaiety to the perfumed atmosphere of summer evenings in Bucharest, the 22 theatres with their select repertories and first-rate standard of performance, the 40 museums with their many valuable exhibits, and especially the new buildings which amaze even those who know something about developments here — all these and other attractions provide a host of sights and cater for a variety of tastes and interests.

Those who visit Bucharest for the first time are delighted at what they see. The mighty "Scînteia House" printing works, the Culture and Rest Park, which includes the Village Museum, "a beautiful idea carried out with authenticity and dignity," as the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda has described it; the Art Museum of the R. P. R., housed in the Palace of the Republic; the Opera and Ballet Theatre, the Athenaeum housing the Philharmonic — those are only a few of the principal sights. At present, the aspect of the Rumanian capital is undergoing a process of continuous change. Whole new quarters, small towns in themselves, like Floreasca, Ferentari, Vatra Luminoasă, have sprung up in recent years. New and unexpected features appear everywhere. A fine new architectural ensemble now embellishes the centre of the city: the group of blocks and the splendid Hall of the Palace of the Republic adjoining Piața Republicii (Republic Square).

Bucharest is also Rumania's principal industrial centre. Each branch of industry has its up-to-date enterprise which also constitutes a point of attraction for tourists. In the environs, there are many picturesque

regions suitable for excursions and a variety of interesting sights: the Băneasa and Snagov forests, the Palace of Mogoșoaia, etc.

Arad. Situated on the right bank of the river Mureș, this town is renowned for its engineering, textile, and food industries. It is also a well-developed cultural and artistic centre. Its sights, which include the Palace of Culture, beautiful parks, and dozens of modern buildings, as well as the citadel built by Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, two hundred years ago, have made Arad one of the favourite tourist objectives among foreign guests.

Up-to-date highroads and railways link Arad with the other parts of Rumania.

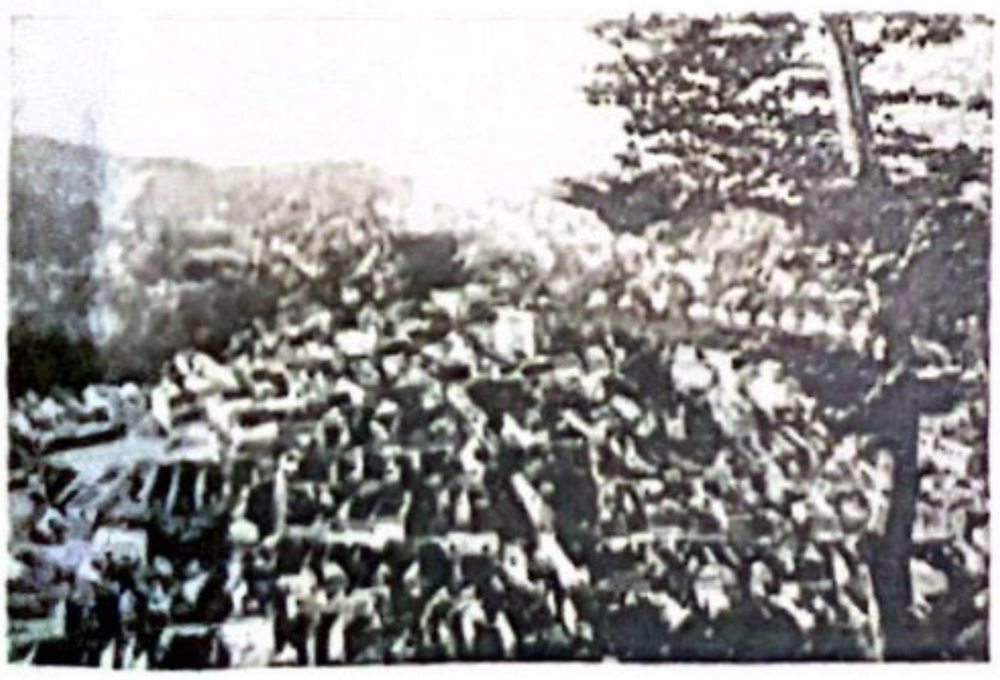
Useful Addresses: "Oltenia" Hotel, 88, Bulevardul Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpați," 6, Bulevardul Republicii.

Brașov. The town and its environs are most picturesque. The ruins on the slopes of Mount Tîmpa and the architecture of some of the houses vouch for the fact that Brașov is nearly 500 years old. The Black Church, with its fine stone portals and masterly woodcarvings, the Museum of History and Art, and the Piața Sfatului (Town Hall Square) are among the principal sights.

Brașov is a genuine citadel of socialist industry. Among the longer excursions and climbing tours, the most popular are: Rîșnov and the Bran Castle (an ancient feudal citadel), the Dîmbovicioara Cave, and the Făgăraș Massif.

Useful Addresses: Hotels: "Carpați" Hotel; "Postăvarul" Hotel, 62, Strada Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpați," 46, Strada Republicii; Exchange Office of the State Bank of the R.P.R.

Brașov seen from the Tîmpa Hill



Cluj. A general view of the town

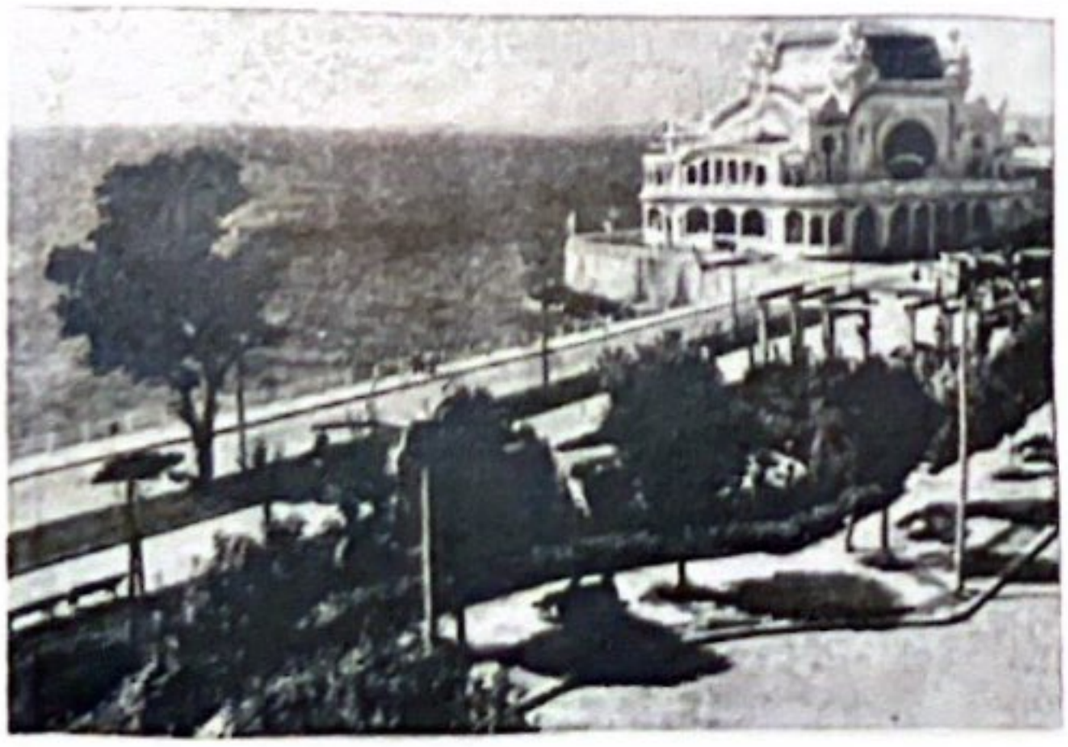
Cluj. Situated 266 miles from Bucharest, Cluj is one of the finest towns in Rumania. Archaeological finds have provided proof of its existence under the name of Napoca some 2,000 years ago. The St. Michael Cathedral, outstanding for its handsome proportions; the equestrian statue of Matthias Corvinus; the National Theatre with its baroque interior, and the Botanical Garden, which contains some 10,000 species collected from all parts of the world — these are some of the principal sights.

Useful Addresses: Hotels: "Continental" Hotel, 1, Strada Jókay, and "Siesta" Hotel, 6, Str. Şincai; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 6, Piaţa Libertăţii; R.P.R. State Bank branch with currency exchange office.

Constantza. Rumania's most important maritime port. It was on this site that the ancient Greeks founded the city of Tomi 2,700 years ago. Among the sights are the fine new railway station, the aquarium with its varied specimens of Black Sea fauna and flora, the handsome stadium, built of white stone, the statue of the poet Ovid, who wrote his *Tristia* during his exile in ancient Tomi, and the Genoese lighthouse. The well-known seaside resorts of Mamaia, Eforie, and Vasile Roaită are only a few miles from Constanza, to which they are linked by regular motorbus and trolleybus services. By sea, Constantza is linked with the other Black Sea ports and with those of the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean.

Useful Addresses: "Continental" Hotel, 20, Bulevardul Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 20, Bulevardul Republicii; R.P.R. State Bank branch with currency exchange office.

Constantza. The promenade on the Black Sea shore



Galatzi. A view of the centre of the town

The Jassy Palace of Culture

Ploieşti. A view of the centre

Galatzi: This well-known Danube port, with its shipyard, is Rumania's principal river port. It is being re-planned and rebuilt on a vast scale, and is already a very interesting place for tourists to visit. A new steelworks will be built here, which will be the biggest in Rumania.

Useful Addresses: "Dunărea" Hotel, Bulevardul Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 62, Bulevardul Republicii; R.P.R. State Bank branch with currency exchange office.

Jassy. One of the oldest Rumanian towns, it was the capital of Moldova. Jassy has a glorious past, linked first and foremost with the name of Stephen the Great, the most famous of princes in the history of the Rumanian people. Among the most interesting sights for tourists are that architectural masterpiece the "Trei Ierarhi" Church; the Golia tower and monastery; the Palace of Culture, and the Copou Park. This old town, which has now developed into an important industrial centre, is the principal transit station between the western countries and the U.S.S.R. Besides being a railway knot, it is also linked by airlines with the rest of the country.

Useful Addresses: "Continental" Hotel, Str. Cuza Vodă; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 7, Str. Lăpuşneanu; R.P.R. State Bank with currency exchange office.

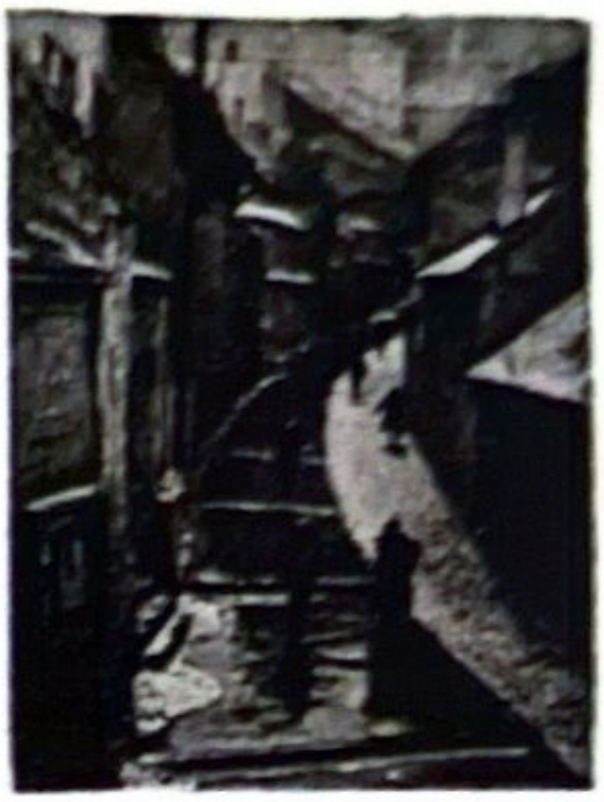
Ploieşti. The principal centre of the oil industry in Rumania, situated on the London-Istanbul highway, about 37 miles

from Bucharest, Ploieşti is being rebuilt on a generous scale, and tourists find much of interest there. Among the most notable buildings are the Palace of Culture and the remarkable market-hall standing almost side by side in the centre of the town. A few miles away, at Brazi, is one of Rumania's big chemical combines.

Useful Addresses: "Prahova" Hotel, 11, Strada Vasile Roaită, and "Central" Hotel, 1, Bulevardul Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 5, Strada Republicii.

Sibiu. Seven hundred years ago Sibiu was a citadel; today it is a genuine industrial town with soberly designed buildings.

A notable structure is the Evangelical church, which, including interruptions, took two hundred years to build; among the other interesting sights, we mention the State Theatre, the Philharmonic, and especially the Brukenthal Museum with its fine picture gallery, its rich folk art section, its numismatic collection and its library with many *incunabula*.



Sibiu. A view of the old town

Useful Addresses: "Păltiniş" Hotel; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi."

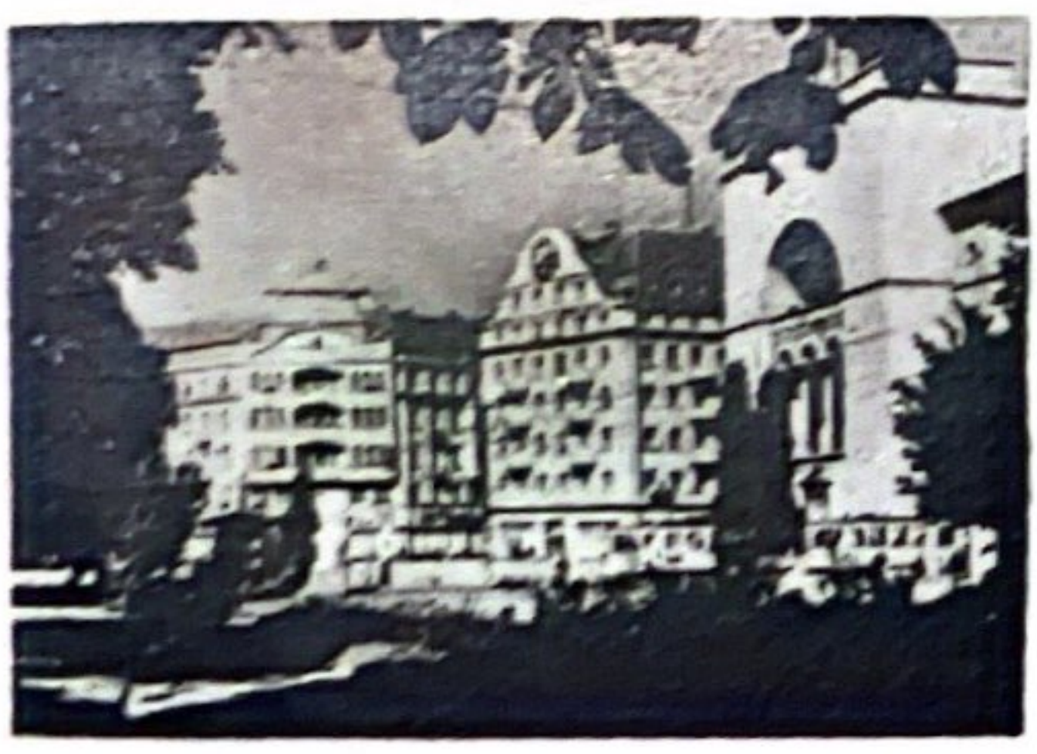
Sighişoara. Built on successive terraces of a hill of the Tîrnava Mare Valley, Sighişoara, one of the most picturesque Transylvanian towns, has largely preserved its mediaeval character.

The tourist is at once eager to ascend the narrow streets towards the Clock Tower and a museum of the history of the town.

A covered stairway of 170 steps leads to a fifteenth-century Gothic church. The Arlberg Orient-Express passes through Sighişoara station.

Useful Addresses: "Sighişoara" Hotel, Bulevardul 23 August; R.P.R. State Bank branch with currency exchange office.

Timişoara. In the centre of the town



Timişoara. The town developed around an age-old fortress set in the middle of the Banat plain. It has had a tumultuous history; for a time it was a Turkish *pashalik*. Beautiful public parks with a great variety of flowers; boulevards with up-to-date blocks of flats;

the State Opera; the mediaeval-style Hunyady Castle, built in the fourteenth century by Charles Robert, today a museum — these are a few among dozens of places of interest. Timişoara has industrial activity and an intense university, artistic, and cultural life.

Useful Addresses: "Partizan" Hotel, Strada V. Babeş, and "Banatul" Hotel, 5, Bulevardul Republicii; Agency of the National Travel Office "Carpaţi," 6, Bulevardul Republicii.

Spas and Health Resorts. *Sovata.* The spa and health resort of Sovata is situated in the Mureş-Magyar Autonomous Region at an altitude of 1,600 feet. It is much appreciated for its mild climate, with pure air, rich solar radiation, normal humidity, and pleasant breezes. There is a chain of salt lakes: Aluniş, Black Lake (rich in mud containing inorganic substances and especially chlorides), Snake's Lake, Red Lake, and Bear Lake. At this resort there are thermal springs with remarkably beneficial effects in the treatment of gynaecological complaints, chronic rheumatism, diseases of the peripheral nervous system, vascular disturbances, etc. Sovata has up-to-date baths and sanatoria; it is also the starting point for excursions in the Sebeş Valley, to Lespezi, and Mount Soca.

Călimăneşti. A spa situated in the Olt Valley at an altitude of 920 feet; it dates from Roman times. It has up-to-date villas, a fine public park, a bathing beach, and baths where treatment can be taken for kidney trouble, diabetes, intoxications, and skin diseases. Călimăneşti is a splendid place for rest and cures. Only two miles away one can visit Cozia Monastery, built in 1382-1386 by Mircea the Old, Prince of Wallachia; other pleasant walks and excursions may be made in the environs.

Vatra Dornei. Situated at an altitude of some 2,600 feet in a depression of the Carpathians, Vatra Dornei is a most attractive mountain resort. Its

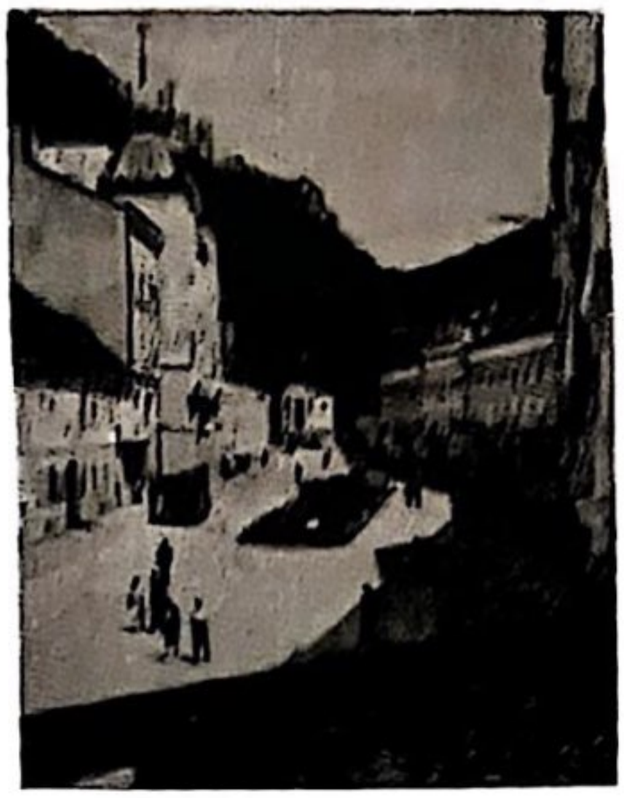
Sovata. The beach on the shores of the warm-water Lake Ursu

The Olt at Călimăneşti

pure air, rich in curative aerosols, its up-to-date baths and hydrotherapy sections, its sanatoria and picturesque villas have won it much favour. Unforgettable tours can be made in the mountains around. The climate is sub-alpine; there are admirable ski-runs.

Băile Herculane. This resort, whose name means "Baths of Hercules" and whose springs were discovered by the Romans two thousand years ago, lies in the valley of the Cerna, at an altitude of 525 feet. The waters are most efficacious in the treatment of articular, bone, and muscle complaints, diseases of the nervous system, etc. The Roman statue of Hercules has been preserved there to this day.

On Rumanian Highways. Rumania may be visited by car.



A view of Băile Herculane Spa

Up-to-date highways which traverse all the various forms of relief enable the motorist to make a circular tour of Rumania or visit any of its picturesque regions.

Every route offers pleasant surprises in the way of various beauty spots.

By car, Rumania may be entered at various points of the frontier: coming from Hungary, at Borș; from Yugoslavia, at Stamora Moravicza; from the Soviet Union at Siret; from Bulgaria at Negru Vodă and Giurgiu.

Rumania is traversed by the international highway which, starting from London, passes through France, the German Federal Republic, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Grece, and ends at Istanbul.

Another point for motorists to remember is that Rumania has the cheapest petrol in Europe.

Addresses of Offices of Diplomatic Representatives

Country	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries in the R.P.R.	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of the R.P.R. Abroad
Afghanistan	Residence in Moscow, 42, Ulitza Vorovskovo	Residence in Baghdad, Karrada Sharkya Sahat Al Faltih
People's Republic of Albania	Bucharest, 18, Calea Dorobanți	Tirana, 222, Rruga Th. Gèrmenji
Argentina	Bucharest, 39, Strada Londra	Buenos Aires, 2901, Sanchez de Bustamante
Austria	Bucharest, 7, Strada Dumbrava Roșie	Vienna, IV, 60, Prinz Eugen Strasse
Belgium	Bucharest, 32, Bulevardul Dacia	Brussels, 37 a, Rue Washington
People's Republic of Bulgaria	Bucharest, 5, Aleea Modrogan	Sofia, 10, Dimitar Palyanov Street
Burmese Union	Residence in Moscow, 41, Ulitza Gentsena	Rangoon, 71, Mission Road
Ceylon	Residence in Moscow III, 24, Ulitza Meshanskaya	Residence in New Delhi, 48; Golf Link Road 46650
People's Republic of China	Bucharest, 8, Strada Polonă	Peking, 6, Tung Chio Ming Hsiang
Cuba	—	Havana, Hotel "Habana Libre"
Cyprus	—	Nicosia, 8, Katsoni
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Bucharest, 11, Strada Ion Ghica	Praha, 1, Nerudova 5
Denmark	Bucharest, 20, Aleea Modrogan	Copenhagen, Stradagervej 27, Hellerup
Ethiopia	—	Residence in Cairo, 6, Rue El Kamel Mohamed Zamalek
Finland	Bucharest, 7, Strada Sofia	Helsinki, 24, Stenbäckinkatu 24, Stenbäcksgatan
France	Bucharest, 15, Strada Biserica Amzei	Paris, 123, Rue St. Dominique

Country	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries in the R.P.R.	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of the R.P.R. Abroad
German Democratic Republic	Bucharest, 6-8, Strada Dumbrava Roşie	Berlin-Pankow 23, Parkstrasse
Great Britain	Bucharest, 22-24, Strada Jules Michelet	London, 4, Palace Green, Kensington, W. 8
Greece	Bucharest, 5, Bulevardul Mareşal Tolbuhin	Athens, 3, Rue Alopekis
Guinea	—	—
Hungarian People's Republic	Bucharest, 65, Strada A. Sahia	Budapest, 72, Thökölу ul
Iceland	Residence in Moscow, 28, Khlebnyi pereulok	Residence in London, 4, Palace Green, Kensington W. 8
India	Bucharest, 41, Allea Alexandru	New Delhi, 48, Golf Link Road
Indonesia	Bucharest, 18, Strada Popa Chiţu	Djakarta, 45, Djalan Teuku Umar
Iraq	—	Baghdad, Karrada Sharkya Sahat Al Fattih
Iran	Residence in Warsaw, 54, Raszynska	Teheran, Ave. Fakhr-Abad
Israel	Bucharest, 5, Strada Dr. Burghele	Tel Aviv, 1, Liebermann Street
Italy	Bucharest, 7, Strada I. C. Frimu	Rome, 16-18, Via Mercadante
Japan	Residence in Moscow, 12, Koloshny pereulok	Residence in Djakarta, 45, Djalan Teuku Umar
Korean People's Democratic Republic	Bucharest, 63, Strada Dionisie Lupu	Pyong-yang Diun-sen-Don
Luxemburg	—	Residence in Brussels, 37 a, rue Washington
Mali	—	—
Mongolian People's Republic	Residence in Berlin-Karlshorst, Gundelfingerstrasse, 38-39,	Residence in Moscow, 13, Ulitza Kachalova

Country	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries in the R.P.R.	Offices of Diplomatic Representatives of the R.P.R. Abroad
Netherlands	Residence in Budapest, XII, 32, Mátyás Király ut.	The Hague, 9, Bezuidenhoutseweg
Norway	Residence in Belgrade, 19, Tolstojeva	Residence in Helsinki, 24, Stenbäckinkatu 24, Stenbäcksgatan
Polish People's Republic	Bucharest, 23, Aleea Alexandru	Warsaw, 10, Szopena
Sudan	Residence in Moscow, 9, Ulitza Voroskovo	Residence in Cairo, 6, Rue El Kamel Mohamed Zamalek
Sweden	Bucharest, 43, Şoseaua Kiseleff	Stockholm, 2, Fylgiavägen, Lidingö
Switzerland	Bucharest, 12, Strada Pitar Moş	Berne, 78, Kirchenfeldstrasse
Turkey	Bucharest, 72, Calea Dorobanţi	Ankara, Kavaklidere Vali Dr. Reshit Caddezi No. 6/1/2
United Arab Republic	Bucharest, 21, Bulevardul Dacia	Cairo, 6, Rue El Kamel Mohamed Zamalek
Uruguay	—	Montevideo, Av-da 19 de Abril, 3333
U.S.A.	Bucharest, 9, Strada Dionisie Lupu	Washington, 8, D.C. 1601, 23rd Street, N.W.
U.S.S.R.	Bucharest, 6, Şoseaua Kiseleff	Moscow, 13, Uliza Kachalova
Vietnamese Democratic Republic	Bucharest, 86, Strada Grigore Alexandrescu	Hanoi, No. 5, rue Lehong-Phong
Yemen	—	Residence in Cairo, 6, Rue El Kamel Mohamed Zamalek
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	Bucharest, 34, Calea Dorobanţi	Belgrade, 70, Kneza Milosa

BUCHAREST. USEFUL ADDRESSES:

Ministries

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 33, Bulevardul Republicii
Ministry of Trade, 14, Bulevardul Republicii

The Principal Museums

Art Museum of the R.P.R., 53, Calea Victoriei
"Marx-Engels-Lenin" Museum, 3, Şoseaua Kiseleff
Museum of the History of the Rumanian Workers' Party, 3, Şoseaua Kiseleff
City of Bucharest Museum, 2, Bulevardul 1848
Rumanian-Russian Museum, 4, Strada Fundaţiei
Central Military Museum, 137, Strada Izvor
Folk Art Museum of the R.P.R., 107, Calea Victoriei
Village Museum, 20, Şoseaua Kiseleff
"Grigore Antipa" Natural History Museum, 1, Şoseaua Kiseleff
"George Enescu" Museum, 141, Calea Victoriei

Scientific Institutions

Academy of the R.P.R., 125, Calea Victoriei
Archaeological Institute of the R.P.R. Academy, 11, Strada I. C. Frimu
Agronomical Research Institute, 61, Bulevardul Mărăşti
"Professor C. I. Parhon" Institute of Endocrinology of the R.P.R. Academy
Institute of Folklore, 25, Strada N. Beloyanis
Geological, Geophysical and Geographical Institute of the R.P.R. Academy, 1, Strada Dr. Burghele
"Professor C. I. Parhon" Institute of Geriatrics, 9, Strada Mănăstirea Căldăruşani
History Institute of the R.P.R. Academy
Institute of the History of the Rumanian Workers' Party, attached to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, 4, Strada Ministerului
Institute of the History of Art of the R.P.R. Academy, 49, Calea Victoriei
Institute of the History of Literature and Folklore of the R.P.R. Academy, 73, Bulevardul Republicii
Linguistics Institute of the R.P.R. Academy, 194, Calea Victoriei
Institute of Mathematics of the R.P.R. Academy, 47, Strada M. Eminescu
"I.P.Pavlov" Neurological Institute of the R.P.R. Academy, 42, Strada Povernei
Institute of Soviet-Rumanian Studies of the R.P.R. Academy, 3 bis, Strada Gutenberg
Astronomical Observatory of the R.P.R. Academy, 5, Strada Cuţitul de Argint
Anthropological Research Centre of the R.P.R. Academy, 8, Bulevardul Dr. Petru Groza

Higher Educational Institutions

"C. I. Parhon" University, 64, Bulevardul 6 Martie
"V. I. Lenin" Economic Sciences Institute, 6, Piaţa M. Eminescu
Polytechnic Institute, 1, Strada Polizu
Oil, Gas and Geology Institute, 6, Strada Traian Vuia
"N. Bălcescu" Agronomic Institute 59, Bulevardul Mărăşti
"Maxim Gorky" Teacher Training Institute, 7—11, Strada Pitar Moş
Faculty of Medicine, 6, Bulevardul Dr. Petru Groza
Faculty of Pharmacy, 19, Strada Alexandru Sahia
"Nicolae Grigorescu" Fine Arts Institute, 19, Strada General Budişteanu
"I. L. Caragiale" Theatre and Film Institute, 1, Bulevardul Schitu Măgureanu

Principal Libraries

Library of the Academy of the R.P.R., 125, Calea Victoriei
Central State Library of the R.P.R., 4, Strada Ion Ghica
ARLUS Library, 5, Strada Ion Ghica
Foreign Books Library, 2, Strada Fundaţiei

Theatres

"I. L. Caragiale" National Theatre: "Comedia" Hall, 44, Calea Victoriei, telephone 14.71.71; "Studio" Hall, 13, Piaţa 30 Decembrie, telephone 15.67.87

Opera and Ballet Theatre, 70, Bulevardul 6 Martie, telephone 14.69.88

"C. Nottara" Theatre, 20, Bulevardul General Magheru, telephone 12.90.05

"Lucia Sturdza-Bulandra" Theatre: "Matei Millo" Hall, 1, Bulevardul Schitul Măgureanu, telephone 14.60.60; "Filimon Sîrbu" Hall, 76, Strada Alexandru Sahia, telephone 12.74.50

Railway Workers' Theatre, 8, Şoseaua Giuleşti, telephone 17.01.51

Central Trade Union Council Theatre, 53, Strada Lipscani, telephone 13.13.00

Theatre for Children and Youth, 16, Strada C. Mille, telephone 15.65.88

Comedy Theatre, 2, Strada Bălăceanu, telephone 13.94.36

Jewish State Theatre, 15, Strada Iuliu Baraş, telephone 21.33.41

Operetta Theatre, 1, Splaiul Independenţei, telephone 13.98.48

"C. Tănase" Musical-Satirical Theatre: "Savoy Hall" 33—35, Calea Victoriei, telephone 13.39.94; "Victoria" Hall, 174, Calea Victoriei, telephone 15.04.18

"Ţăndărică" Marionette and Puppet Theatre: 20, Strada Academiei, telephone 15.32.88; 42, Calea Victoriei

State Circus, 2, Aleea Circului

Principal Cinemas

"Patria" (cinemascope) 12—14, Bulevardul General Magheru

"Republica" (cinemascope) 2, Bulevardul General Magheru

"Magheru," 29, Bulevardul General Magheru

"Vasile Alecsandri," 24, Strada Eremia Grigorescu

"I. C. Frimu," 14, Bulevardul 6 Martie

"Înfrăţirea între Popoare," 68, Bulevardul Bucureştii Noi

Concert Halls

Hall of the Palace of the Republic, Piaţa Republicii

Hall of the Radio-Television, 62, Strada A. Popov

Athenaeum of the R.P.R., Piaţa Republicii

"Dalles" Hall, 18, Bulevardul N. Bălcescu

Swimming Pools and Beaches

"Lido," 5-7, Bulevardul General Magheru

"Floreasca," Şoseaua Nordului, Herăstrău Bridge

"Tineretului," 1, Aleea Şrandului

"Izvor," 44, Strada Dr. Staicovici

Stadia and Sports Grounds

"23 August" Sports Park, 43, Bulevardul Muncii

Republic Stadium, 59, Strada Puţul cu Apă Rece

"Floreasca" Indoor Sports Complex, 2, Strada Aviator Popa Marin

"Dynamo" Sports Park, 43, Şoseaua Ştefan cel Mare

Principal Hotels

"Athénée Palace"—1, Strada Episcopiei, telephone 14.08.99

"Lido"—5—7, Bulevardul General Magheru, telephone 14.49.30

"Ambasador"—10, Bulevardul General Magheru, telephone 11.04.40

"Victoria" — 15, Calea Victoriei, telephone 16.41.00

"Union" — 6, Strada Aristide Briand, telephone 13.26.40

Some of the Principal Restaurants and Confectioneries

"Athénée Palace" — 1, Strada Episcopiei, telephone 14.08.99

"Ambasador" — 6, Bulevardul General Magheru, telephone 12.82.11

"Berlin" — 4, Strada Constantin Mille, telephone 14.46.52

"Bucureşti" — 36, Calea Victoriei, telephone 13.44.82

"Cina" — 1, Strada C. A. Rosetti, telephone 14.02.17
"Lido" — 5—7, Bulevardul General Magheru, telephone 14.49.30
"Parcul Trandafirilor" — 3, Calea Dorobanți, telephone 12.48.27
"Pescăruș" (summer only) — Culture and Rest Park, telephone 17.09.83
"Republica" — 63, Calea Victoriei
"Scala" — 38, Bulevardul N. Bălcescu
"Tosca" — 101, Bulevardul 6 Martie
"Union" —Piața Palatului Republicii
"Continental" Bar — 3, Strada Gheorghe Asan, telephone 15.79.82
"Melody" Bar — 12, Bulevardul General Magheru

Principal Shops and Stores

"Victoria" Department Store, 17, Calea Victoriei
"București" Department Store, 2, Strada Bărăției
"Bijuteria" (jewelry), 22, Calea Victoriei
"Cadouri" (gifts), 3, Bulevardul General Magheru
Academy Bookshop, 27, Calea Victoriei
"Librăria Noastră" No. 17 (foreign books), 6, Bulevardul General Magheru
Folk Art Shop, 118, Calea Victoriei
"Melodia" (musical instruments, records), 14, Bulevardul General Magheru
"Romarta" shops:
Glassware, china, cosmetics, perfumes: 14, Bulevardul Republicii;
Lingerie, leatherware, men's shop: 14, Bulevardul Republicii; Shoes: 54, Calea Victoriei; Textiles, ready-made clothing: 60, Calea Victoriei
"Filatelia" (postage stamps for collections), 35, Bulevardul Bălcescu
"Tutunul" (tobacconist's), 94, Calea Victoriei
"Unic" (foodshop), 33, Bulevardul N. Bălcescu
"Delta Dunării" (foodshop), 32-34, Bulevardul General Magheru, and 2, Strada Beldiman

Principal Taxi Ranks

Piața Universității
Piața Mihail Eminescu
Piața Athénée Palace
Piața Gării de Nord
For a taxi, dial: 15.47.20 or 16.37.85

Some of the 172 Spas and Health Resorts in the Rumanian People's Republic

Name	Region	Altitude (feet)	Indicated for:
Băile Herculane (all the year round)	Banat	525	Post-traumatic arthritis, arthroses, articular complaints, osteitis, rheumatic osteitis, vicious calluses, fracture-consolidation disturbances, rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis, polyneuritis, post-traumatic sequelae of the peripheral nervous system, hypotonic gastritis, allergic conditions.
Călimănești (all the year round)	Argeș	920	Chronic gastritis (hypo- or anacid). rheumatism, diabetes without acidosis, uric diathesis, pyelitis, pyelonephritis, chronic cystitis, renal lithiasis, skin diseases, occupational intoxication, allergic conditions.
Govora (all the year round)	Argeș	1,181—1,568	Chronic annexitis, rheumatism, osseous diseases, occupational intoxication, diseases of the respiratory tract, rhinitis, sinusitis, bronchitis.
Olănești (all the year round)	Argeș	1,476	Chronic diseases of the stomach with hypo- or anacidity; of the liver, intestine, kidneys, urinary tracts; skin diseases.
Borsec (all the year round)	Mureș-Magyar Autonomous	2,805—3,117	Basedow's disease and hypotension; hypertension, myocarditis, asthenic neurosis, peripheral vascular disturbances.
Tușnad (all the year round)	Mureș-Magyar Autonomous	2,133	Hypoacid gastritis, obesity, debility, neurosis, exhaustion, varicose veins, peripheral circulatory disturbances.
Slănicul Moldovei	Bacău	1,739	Gastritis, chronic ulcerous disease, digestive complaints, diseases of the respiratory tract, diabetes, uric diathesis.
Eforie (all the year round)	Dobruja		Rheumatism, disturbances of the locomotor system, rickets, dystrophy, chronic gynaecological complaints.
Techirghiol (May 15 — October 1)	Dobruja		Rheumatism, annexitis, osseous complaints, poliomyelitis sequelae.

OFFICIAL CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

List of Official Quotations for Foreign Currencies on Bank Account

Country	Monetary unit	Number of units	Rate in lei
Albania	lek	100	12.00
Australia	pound	1	13.44
Austria	schilling	100	23.08
Belgium	franc	100	12.00
Bulgaria	lev	100	88.23
Canada	dollar	1	5.82
People's Republic of China	yuan	100	300.00
Czechoslovakia	crown	100	83.33
Denmark	crown	100	86.87
Egypt	pound	1	17.23
Finland	mark	100	1.87
France	franc (new)	100	121.53
German Democratic Republic	mark	100	270.00
German Federal Republic	mark	100	150.00
Great Britain	pound sterling	1	16.80
Greece	drachma	100	20.00
Holland	gulden	100	165.74
Hungary	forint	100	51.15
Iceland	crown	100	13.95
India	rupee	100	126.00
Italy	lira	100	0.96
Japan	yen	100	1.67
Korean People's Democratic Republic	vong	100	500.00
Mongolia	tughrik	100	150.00
Norway	crown	100	84.00
Poland	zloty	100	150.00
Sweden	crown	100	115.98
Switzerland	franc	100	139.02
Syria	pound	100	168.07
Turkey	pound	100	66.67
U.S.A.	dollar	1	6.00
U.S.S.R.	ruble	1	6.67
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	dong	100	204.00
Yugoslavia	dinar	100	0.80

For certain non-commercial payments a special rate is applied, as follows:

100 leva	= 108.99 lei	100 tughriks	= 213.42 lei
100 crowns	= 83.33 ,,	100 zlotys	= 64.67 ,,
100 yuans	= 581.88 ,,	100 forints	= 69.28 ,,
100 vongs	= 557.00 ,,	1 ruble	= 9.70 ,,
100 marks	= 250.26 ,,	100 dongs	= 315.00 ,,

1. When buying and selling the above-mentioned currencies, a 100 per cent premium is applied in relation to certain non-commercial payments such as: cost of maintenance for travellers — individual persons or in groups — official delegations, missions and representations of any kind; aids; labour earnings, copyrights, fees premiums; judicial expenses; pensions, allowances, alimony; various incomes (rents, a.s.o.); proceeds of inheritances, of sale of personal property or real estate, of surrender of available foreign exchange funds; contributions from or to foreign countries.

2. Bank-notes of the foreign currencies mentioned in the present list are bought by the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic as follows:

— £, US $, Canadian $, Swiss franc, Western DM, Finnish mark, Dutch gulden, and Swedish crown, at the rate mentioned in the list for the respective currency on bank account, plus the 100 per cent premium;

— the rest of the currencies, at a rate established on the basis of the respective bank-notes quotations in the Zurich market, plus the 100 per cent premium (Yugoslav dinars are bought at the rate of lei 1.60 for din. 100, to a maximum amount of din. 1,500 for one person).

3. The currencies of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Chinese P.R., Korean P.D.R., German D.R., Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Soviet Union, and D.R. of Vietnam are excepted from the provisions mentioned under points 1 and 2 above.

A 150 per cent premium is paid for the foreign currencies mentioned in the present list to foreign tourists coming exclusively under arrangements with the National Travel Office "Carpați" and who were granted a travelling visa on their passport by one of the Rumanian People's Republic diplomatic offices abroad.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

On the occasion of your trip to Rumania, do not omit to buy Rumanian records made by the "Electrecord" enterprise. We particularly recommend:

Rumanian Folk Music

Long-playing records, 17 centimetres:

Recitals by:

Iliuță Rudăreanu (clarinet) EPC 118
Nicu Stănescu (violin)....EPC 122
Fănică Luca (panpipe) ....EPC 125
Maria Tănase (voice, French)EPC 138
Maria Lătăreţu (voice) . . . EPC 142
Maria Lătăreţu (voice)....EPC 162
Maria Lătăreţu (voice)....EPC 210

Long-playing records, 25 centimetres:

Rumanian instrumental folk music .....EPD 4
Anthology of Rumanian folk music:
1 — Folk music instruments EPD 78
2 — Songs ..... EPD 81
3 — Dance tunes ..... EPD 86

Symphony and Chamber Music

Long-playing records, 30 centimetres:

George Enescu: No. 2 Piano Suite, opus 10 (Li Ming-chang) ECE 025
No. 1 Piano Sonata, opus 24 (Maria Fotino).....ECE 025
Gheorghe Dumitrescu: The "Tudor Vladimirescu" Oratorio, Part I, conductor George Georgescu ....ECE 035
Mihail Jora: The Ballet Suite "When the Grapes Ripen" ECE 044
Ovidiu Varga: "Spark of Liberation" Oratorio, conductor Iosif Conta ....ECE 044

Long-playing records, 25 centimetres:

Ion Dumitrescu: No. 1 String Quartet in C major .....ECD 21
George Enescu: No. 1 Symphony in E flat major, opus 13, conductor George Georgescu.....ECD 58
George Enescu: No. 2 Sonata for Piano and Violin in F minor, opus 6 (George Enescu, violin, and Dinu Lipatti, piano).....ECD 61
Paul Constantinescu: Concerto for String Orchestra, conductor Mircea Cristescu .....ECD 70
Three Rumanian Symphonic Dances, conductor George Georgescu .....ECD 70
George Enescu: No. 1 Suite for Orchestra, opus 9, conductor George Enescu ECD 91

Rumanian Light Music

Long-playing records, 17 centimetres:

Songs from Rumanian films .....EDC 156
Songs about Bucharest ..EDC 158
Songs about Bucharest ..EDC 202

"Rumanian Composers of Light Music" Collection

Ion Vasilescu .....EDC 181
H. Mălineanu .....EDC 192
Elly Roman .....EDC 194

SOME EVERYDAY TERMS IN RUMANIAN

What you want to say	How to spell it in Rumanian	How to say it in Rumanian
Good morning	Bună dimineaţa	Bu'nə di-mi-neat'sa
Good day	Bună ziua	Bu'nə zi'ua
Good evening	Bună seara	Bu'nə sea'ra
Good night	Noapte bună	Nuap'te bu'nə
Farewell	Drum bun	Droom boon
(I wish you) a good appetite	Poftă bună	Pof't ə bu'nə
May I ?	Permiteţi ?	Permi'tets ?
Please	Vă rog	V ə rog
Thank you	Mulţumesc	Mul-tsu-mesk'
Good-bye	La revedere	La revede're
Excuse me	Pardon	par-don'
YES	DA	
NO	NU	
WHERE IS...	UNDE ESTE...	Un'de yes'te
street	strada	stra'da
hotel	hotelul	hotel'ul
the restaurant	restaurantul	res'tau-ran'tul
the confectionery	cofetăria	co-fe-t ə-ri'a
the railway station	gara	ga'ra
the port	portul	port'ul
the airport	aeroportul	a'ero-port'ul
the bus-stop	staţia de autobuze	sta'tsi'-a' de au'to-bu'ze
the trolleybus stop	staţia de troleibuze	sta'tsi'-a' de trolei-bu'ze
the tram-stop	staţia de tramvai	sta'tsi'-a' de tram-vai'
the taxi-rank	staţia de taxiuri	sta'tsi'-a' de taxi'ur(i)
the post-office	poşta	posh'ta
the Soviet Embassy	Ambasada sovietică	Am-ba-sa'da so-vye' tic ə
the Polish Embassy	Ambasada polonă	Am-ba-sa'da po-lo'n ə
the German Embassy	Ambasada germană	Am-ba-sa'da djer-ma'n ə
the Hungarian Embassy	Ambasada ungară	Am-ba-sa'da un-ga'r ə
the Bulgarian Embassy	Ambasada bulgară	Am-ba-sa'da bul-ga'r ə
the American Legation	Legaţia americană	Le-ga'tsya a-me'rican ə
the British Legation	Legaţia engleză	Le-ga'tsya en-gle'z ə
the French Legation	Legaţia franceză	Le-ga'tsya fran-che'z ə
the Greek Legation	Legaţia greacă	Le-ga'tsya grea'-k ə
the Finnish Legation	Legaţia finlandeză	Le-ga'tsya fin-lan-de'z ə
the Swedish Legation	Legaţia suedeză	le-ga'tsya su'-ye-de'z ə
the stadium	stadionul	sta-dion'ul
a bookshop	o librărie	o li-br ə-ri'e
a chemist's shop	o farmacie	o far-ma-chi'e
a hospital	un spital	un spi-tal'
a doctor	un medic	un me'dic
a garage	un garaj	un ga-razh'

What you want to say	How to spell it in Rumanian	How to say it in Rumanian
the telephone exchange	Oficiul de telefoane	O-fi'chyul de telefua'ne
HOW MUCH IS...	CÎT COSTĂ...	Kət cos'tə...
bread	pîinea	pəi'nya
meat	carnea	car'nya
wine	vinul	vi'nul
beer	berea	be're-a
butter	untul	un'tul
fish	peştele	pesh'te-le
the cake	prăjitura	prə-zhi-tu'ra
the fruit (pl.)	fructele	fruk'te-le
a packet of cigarettes	un pachet de ţigări	unpa-kyet'detsi'gər(i)
a match-box	o cutie de chibrituri	o ku-ti'yedeki-britur'
the paper	ziarul	zi-a'rul
the book	cartea	kar'te-a
the (gramophone) record	discul	dis'kul
the tram ticket	biletul de tramvai	bi-le'tul de tram-vai'
the bus ticket	biletul de autobuz	bi-le'tul de auto-buz'
the railway ticket	biletul de tren	bi-le'tul de tren
the 'plane ticket	biletul de avion	bi-le'tul de avi-on'
the steamship ticket	biletul de vapor	bi-le'tul de va-por'
WHAT TIME IS IT? WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?	CÎT E CEASUL? CUM E VREMEA?	Kət ye cha'sul? Koom ye vre'mya?
AT WHAT TIME...	CÎND...	Kənd...
... does the train leave?	...pleacă trenul?	plya'kə tre'nul?
...does the train arrive?	... sosește trenul?	so-sesh'te tre'nul?
1	unu	u'nu
2	doi	doy
3	trei	trey
4	patru	pa'tru
5	cinci	chinch
6	şase	sha'se
7	şapte	shap'te
8	opt	opt
9	nouă	no'uə
10	zece	ze'che
11	unsprezece	un'spre-ze'che
12	douăsprezece	do'uə-spre-ze'che
White	alb	alb
Red	roşu	ro'shu
Yellow	galben	gal'ben
Green	verde	ver'de
Blue	albastru	al-bas'tru
Black	negru	ne'gru
Violet	violet	vio-let'
RIGHT	LA DREAPTA	la dreap'ta
LEFT	LA STÎNGA	la stə'nga
STOP	OPREŞTE	o-presh'te
Pretty	frumos	fru-mos'
Ugly	urît	urə't
Big	mare	ma're

What you want to say	How to spell it in Rumanian	How to say it in Rumanian
Small	mic	mic
The bill	plata	pla'ta
My name is...	Mă numesc...	mə nu-mesk...
My address is...	Adresa mea este...	Adre'sa me-a' yes'te
What is your name?	Cum vă numiţi?	Koom və nu-mits'?
What is your address?	Ce adresă aveţi?	Che adre'sə a-vets'?
Rumanian currency:		
One leu	Un leu	un leu
Ten lei	Zece lei	ze'che lei
THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMÎNĂ	Re-pub'lika Po-pula'rə Ro-mə'nə
PEACE	PACE	pa'che
FRIENDSHIP	PRIETENIE	priye'te-ni'ye